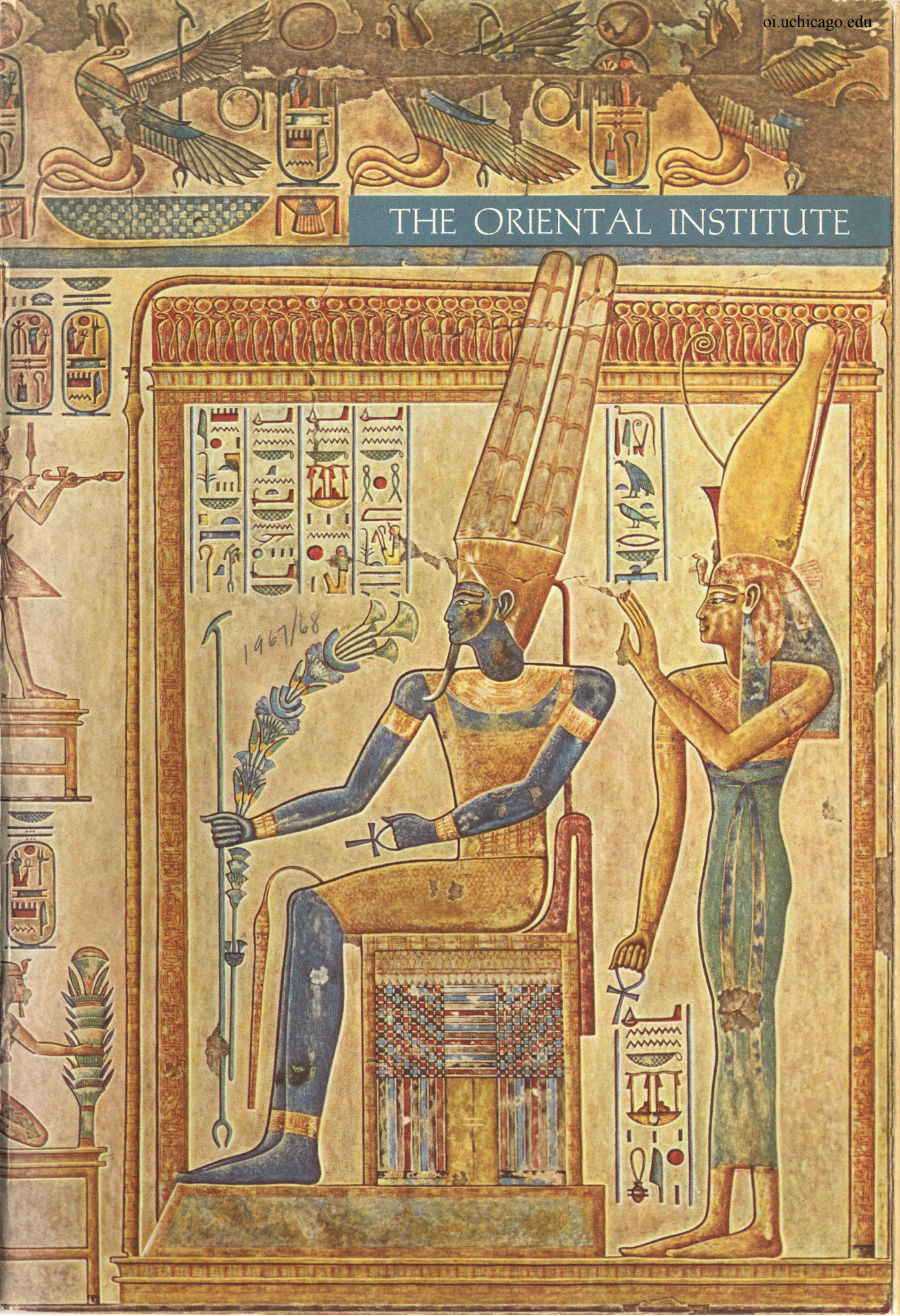
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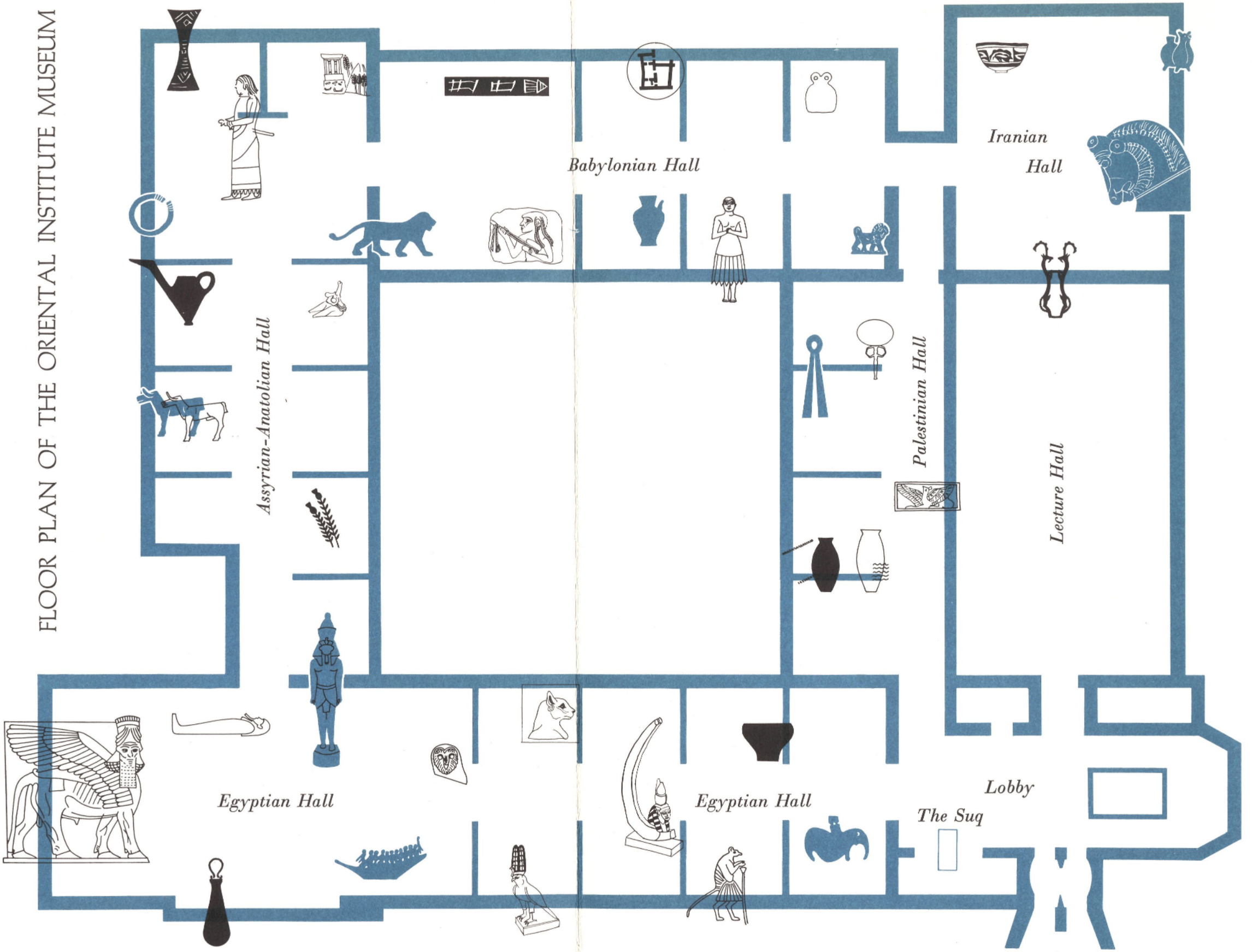
THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE



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FLOOR PLAN OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM



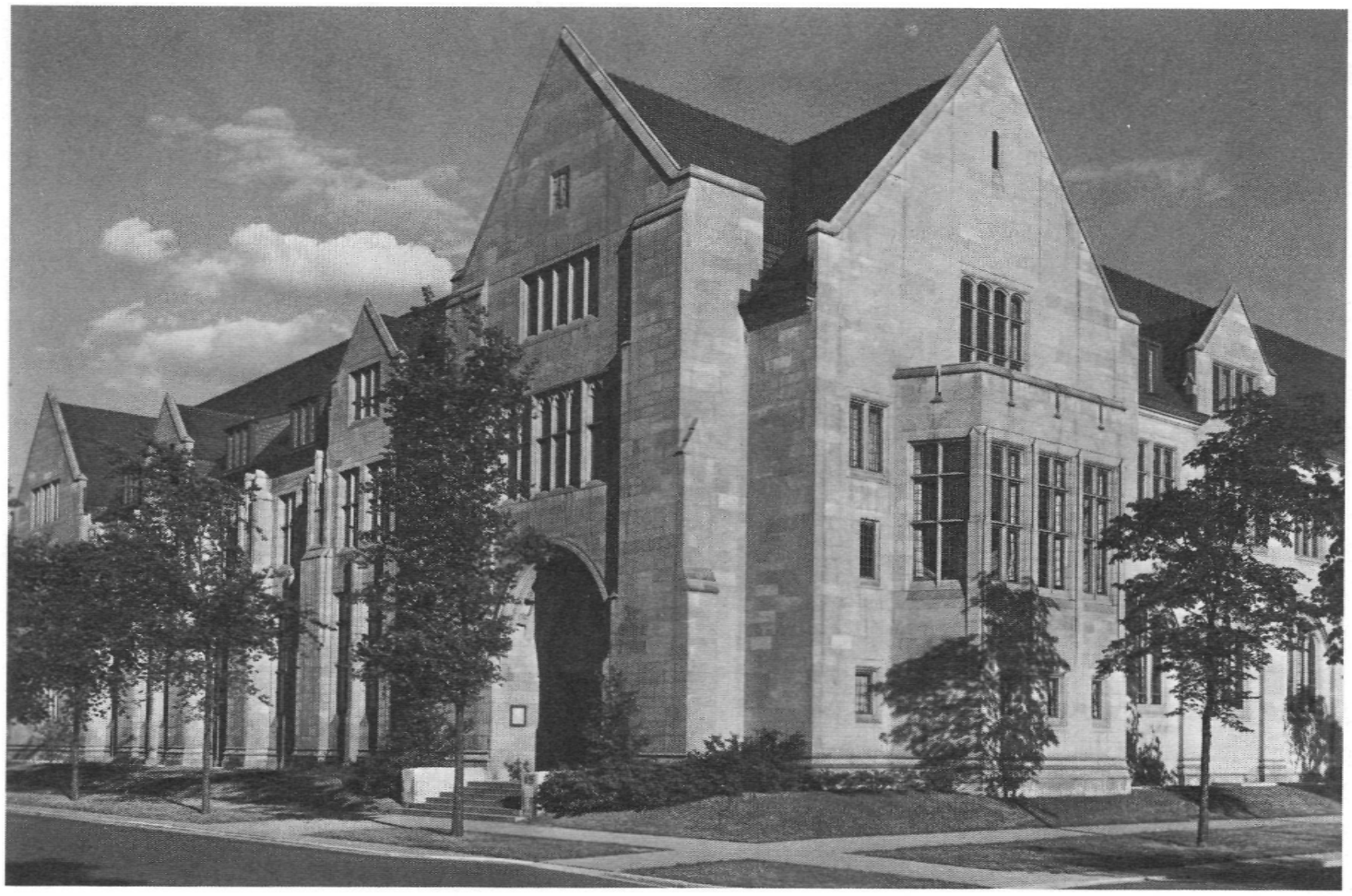
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THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Research institutes, properly understood, are means for the concentration of effort in special fields, particularly on the frontiers of knowledge. In the natural sciences, in medicine, and in the social sciences they are today playing a momentous role, exploring and defining ever more clearly the structure and process of animate and inanimate existence. Through the agencies of industry and government they are in effect remaking the circumstances of national and individual life.

In the field of humane letters, where they began, institutes are anything but numerous and, lacking national and industrial affiliation, relatively less powerful. They respond, however, to the basic conviction that the exploration of the nature and course of human civilization in all its elements will be continuously relevant to the enrichment of human experience and to the enlightenment of human effort. The existence of an Oriental Institute at The University of Chicago implies further that the ancient cultures of the Near East are worthy of special attention as the record of man's earliest attempts to organize human life on a comprehensive scale, to unfold its higher potential, and to give it a cosmic frame of reference.

All research institutes require the services of many different specialists working together in close co-operation. This is particularly true of an institute devoted to Near Eastern civilization, where the time ranges covered extend over so many thousands of years and where the materials for the knowledge of the successive cultures have themselves first to be dug from the ground and made intelligible in the light of their own premises. The Oriental Institute was created by the action of the Trustees of The University of Chicago in the spring of 1919 and in the half-century of its own history it has, in spite of war and depression, become one of the outstanding agencies in the field of Near Eastern studies, largely because of the eminent scholars who constitute its moving force. Their competence ranges from remote prehistory to modern Islam, covers all the many languages, literatures, and cultures that existed in the Near East over a period of several thousand



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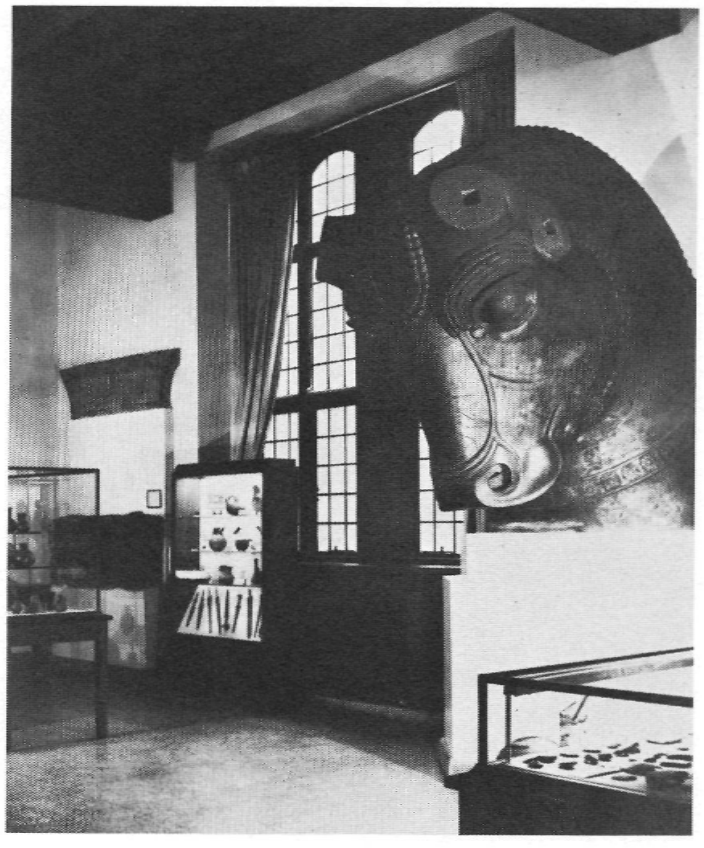
years, and includes also the technical skills necessary for field work in the geographic and ethnic areas in question.

On horseback and camelback, in car, jeep, and airplane, Institute staff members have explored the Near East, locating sources of strategic information or monuments most immediately in need of salvage. In teams of field workers, with hundreds of laborers locally recruited, they have excavated in Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Israel, the Sudan and Libya, bringing home full accounts of their findings and some share of the precious objects and written records brought to light by their efforts. Meanwhile, other staff members, working continuously at the home base, have made available and interpreted the materials collected and have provided the tools for the understanding of the written records. All the work proceeds in closest co-operation with scholars of other institutions and other lands for the enrichment of the learning of all.

The record of the Institute's achievement reflects the scope and complexity of the problems with which it has dealt. Many phases and facets in the history of man's rise from savagery to civilization in the Nile Valley and in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin have been illumined. Important historical and cultural monuments —palaces, temples, military installations, literary and historical records—have been brought to light, studied, drawn, photographed, and made accessible in published form. Over one hundred and fifty volumes already attest the painstaking work of a generation of scholars, and more are continually being prepared. Indeed, so fast was the tempo of the Institute's work, particularly during the first twenty years of its history, that the printer is still catching up with the spade.

Although the Institute's purpose as originally set forth by its founder, James Henry Breasted, has been well served, the work is still only in its earlier stages, and the full range of the program as originally conceived has not yet been developed. But opportunity remains almost limitless. In spite of all that has been done by several generations of scholars the world over, most of the ancient cultures of the Near East are still only imperfectly known. Others have only recently come within the scholarly purview, and still others, quite unknown today, will certainly come to light in the years ahead. The work on the written records of the ancient Near East has only begun, for the task of reading and publishing the material is so difficult in itself that the interpretation of its relevance for the social, economic, political, and religious history of the region has not yet reached a systematic level. Problems of the intermingling of cultures in the Orient and the whole question of the transmission of Near East civilization to the West can today be posed only in the most general terms and must be treated with the greatest discretion because so many aspects of the problems and steps in the developments cannot yet be documented properly.

In the meantime new perspectives have opened up on the distant past, and new methods for its appraisal have been developed. The historical questions we seek to answer require the judgment of humanist, social historian, and



The Iranian Hall of the Oriental Institute

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cultural anthropologist as a matter of course. The time limits within which the range of interest must move have become so comprehensive as to include everything from the Paleolithic to at least the period of the Mongol invasions. The sites to which we must apply ourselves are no longer merely the capitals of empire but also the market towns and agricultural villages that register the pulse beat of economic life. The record of human achievement needs to be measured not only in terms of individual literary, political, and artistic accomplishment but also in the successful use of natural resources. Here the soil experts, the geologists, the paleozoologists, the paleobotanists, and the climatologists take their places alongside the physicists, the chemists, and the metallurgists as persons whose technical competence is needed to elucidate the findings and to establish the frame of reference for both question and answer.

In the past decades the Oriental Institute has sought to keep pace with such changes and has, indeed, been able to serve as pioneer in some of them. It is therefore continually reexamining its procedures and seeking to clarify its long- and short-term objectives. Fundamentally, its purpose—to help describe the rise and growth of human civilization in the Near East—remains constant. But the effort at home and in the field will vary as opportunities develop and as men and means are available to make proper use of them.

In the pages that follow, the Oriental Institute is described as it is today, in terms of its official enterprises—both those inherited from the past and those recently inaugurated—its staff, its Museum, its publications, and its outreach to the general public.

RESEARCH ENTERPRISES

The formal program of Oriental Institute research embraces studies spanning the ancient Near East both geographically and chronologically. No description of the work of a growing organism can really be complete or remain up to date for long, but at least the greater part of the Institute's research activities can be subsumed under the following major headings.

The Prehistoric Project

IN CHARGE: ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, PROFESSOR OF OLD WORLD PREHISTORY, FIELD DIRECTOR

The Prehistoric Project addresses itself to the problem: How was the stage set upon which the drama of ancient Western civilization was to unfold? The question is phrased so as to grant that in other parts of the world—in Mesoamerica and the Andes, somewhere in southeastern Asia and probably in sub-Saharan Africa—other stages were also being set for the development of other ancient civilizations. In each instance, the setting of these stages involved the development of a complex of domesticated plants or of plants and animals.

As the evidence now stands, it seems clear that the earliest experiment in effective food-production was achieved in southwestern Asia some ten thousand years ago. Near Eastern food-production depended upon the domestication of such items as wheat, barley, certain legumes, sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle. Further, to be truly effective, the experiment must have involved sweeping renovations in the ways of life of the men and women who brought it about. The consequences of effective food-production are already hinted to us in the earliest traces we find of small but permanent village-

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farming community settlements. The traces of these first villagers stand in marked contrast to the much simpler inventories of their food-collecting ancestors, who had already inhabited the region for countless thousands of years, living sometimes in caves and sometimes in impermanent open-air settlements.

The Prehistoric Project undertook excavations in northeastern Iraq in 1948/49, 1950/51, and 1954/55; in Iran in 1959/60, and began its work in southeastern Turkey in 1963/64. The Expedition (now the Joint Istanbul-Chicago Prehistoric Project) resumes its Turkish investigations in a series of autumn campaigns, beginning in 1968. Professor Halet Çambel and Professor Robert J. Braidwood serve as co-directors, with Dr. Bruce Howe as associate director.

The Project's problem focus has, from its beginnings, been concerned with reclaiming understandings of the beginnings of food-production and of a village-farming community way of life. Its efforts have been aided by grants from the National Science Foundation, the American Schools of Oriental Research, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the American Philosophical Society, as well as by friends of the Oriental Institute. Given the importance of understanding the man-nature relationship which obtained before and during the initial phase of plant and animal domestication, the Project has made wide use of collaboration by colleagues in various branches of the natural sciences. It is probably fair to claim that the Project's activities initiated a new phase in the patterns of research in the Near East, and that it has had a hand in the training of a new generation of research scholars.

As well as with earlier so-called Upper Paleolithic sites, Dr. Howe's part in the effort has been concentrated on such sites as Karim Shahir in Iraq and Asiab in Iran, with inventories which suggest the incipient beginnings of food-production at best. Dr. and Mrs. Braidwood have been more directly concerned with the site of Jarmo in Iraq, of Sarab in Iran (with the collaboration of Dr. Ezat Negahban of Tehran University), and now—with Dr. Çambel—of Çayönü in Turkey. Part of the new plans for Turkey include a second site, near Çayönü, with materials of a somewhat more developed aspect of early village life, the so-called Halafian phase. This new site, Geri Keyhacian, will be excavated—with our Turkish colleagues—by Dr. Patty Jo Watson, veteran of two previous Prehistoric Project seasons.

In May of 1968, an exhibit in two alcoves in the Oriental Institute Museum was opened, illustrating the research concerns of the Prehistoric Project.



View of Çayönü in Turkey

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Field Surveys of Ancient Mesopotamian Irrigation and Settlement Patterns

IN CHARGE: ROBERT MCC. ADAMS, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY, FIELD DIRECTOR

In some ways, the relationship between man and land in the Mesopotamian plain has been a relatively changeless and enduring one. The main crops and domesticated animals are of great antiquity, and for the most part irrigation and cultivation techniques still continue in a tradition established, and even formally recorded, by the Sumerians. On the other hand, the assumption that every aspect of the past can be reconstructed on the basis of continuity with present patterns would be seriously erroneous. Topographic survey of ancient settlements and irrigation systems provides one means of establishing empirically what the major changes have been in the riverine geography, the rural economy and the demography of the area.

Ancient sites in the Mesopotamian plain, like their modern counterparts, are built largely of unbaked mud bricks. As buildings fall into ruins they are leveled and built over, gradually giving rise to mounds of superimposed remains. The period of use of these mounds can be established from the broken fragments of pottery and similar materials on their surfaces, and from these dated sites dates can also be established for the ancient canal and river levees which—in a semi-arid to arid landscape—they must always have adjoined. This is the essential basis on which surveys of settlement patterns proceed, albeit increasingly refined in respect to the use of aerial photographs and methods of statistical sampling.

The main findings of surveys to date fall into three conceptual categories. First, it has become possible to trace the major courses of the ancient Euphrates in considerable detail, adding information on many hundreds of previously unknown sites ranging in size from small villages to true urban centers. Secondly, the increasingly full understanding of the natural landscape in its historic dimensions has also made us more aware of the instability that accompanies progressive human modifications of it. This supplements the traditional historical emphasis on dynasties, wars and religions with an account of an ongoing process of adjustment and flux in which peasants, nomads and natural forces are the main protagonists. Finally, we have learned something of what the abstruse process of urbanization actually has meant, at least in the Mesopotamian context where it first occurred, and of the sequence of steps which have led at various times to the disappearance of cities and then again to their re-emergence.

Surface reconnaissance techniques that were applicable under Mesopotamian conditions were first worked out by Professor Thorkild Jacobsen, formerly of the Oriental Institute staff, during excavations in the Diyala area east of Baghdad in 1936/37. Twenty years later they were applied by Dr. Adams on a wider scale in the area of ancient Akkad, the northern part of the alluvial plain between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. A much more comprehensive study was undertaken by Jacobsen and Adams the following year, again of the Diyala area, under the sponsorship of the Iraq government. This was concerned in part with understanding how the ancient inhabitants dealt with chronic agricultural problems such as salinization and the need for drainage, problems which could be elucidated through the study of great numbers of Sumerian and Akkadian economic and administrative texts. It was also partly concerned with mapping and explaining the detailed demographic changes in a now-disused area that was once made fertile by the great Nahrwan Canal.

There have been a number of further campaigns of survey in the decade or so since the completion of work on the Diyala plains. Brief periods of reconnaissance have been devoted to still incompleted portions of the

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study of ancient Akkad, and a re-study of part of it by Mr. McGuire Gibson, a graduate student in the Oriental Institute, has intensified and refined its original methods. Another former graduate student, Dr. Henry T. Wright, extended the coverage of the survey into the region around ancient Ur, in the extreme south, pioneering in the use of controlled surface sampling methods and in tying together surface reconnaissance with small-scale archeological soundings. Dr. Adams also conducted one season of surveys on the upper Khuzestan plains, in southwestern Iran, again working under the sponsorship of the host country in an effort to aid modern irrigation planning with some account of both the mistakes and lessons of the past.

The most recent campaign was undertaken in 1967 in the hinterlands of the great Sumerian city of Uruk. It was conducted jointly by Dr. Adams, at that time Annual Professor of the Baghdad School of the American Schools of Oriental Research, and Dr. Hans J. Nissen, then on the staff of the German Archeological Institute team that for many years has been excavating in Uruk itself. Dr. Nissen more recently has joined the staff of the Oriental Institute, and he and Dr. Adams are preparing their materials for publication while formulating plans for further fieldwork.

Excavations at Nippur

IN CHARGE: JAMES E. KNUDSTAD, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, FIELD ARCHITECT

Nippur has long been known as one of the important cities of Mesopotamia. It was the holy city of the Sumerians and its special character continued into Babylonian and Assyrian times.

In 1888 the first American archeological expedition to the Near East went out from the University of Pennsylvania to excavate the ruins systematically. In twelve years of intermittent digging the excavators located the religious center of the city, the Ekur, with its ziggurat and temple of Enlil; they investigated the "business quarter" and in one place uncovered the fortifications of the city. In that part of the city now called the scribal quarter they found thousands of cuneiform tablets, not only business contracts but literary compositions as well. Although the importance of the pottery and objects cannot be overlooked, it is the cuneiform tablets with their wealth of information that has given Nippur a unique place among the excavated cities of Mesopotamia.

In 1948 an expedition from the Oriental Institute and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania returned to Nippur and resumed the excavations. In the first three seasons (1948–52) the digging was concentrated on the temple of Enlil in the Ekur and in a stratigraphic study of the scribal quarter. The temple, which lay on the northeast side of the ziggurat, was located and identified, but not excavated, by the earlier Pennsylvania expedition. The temple and courtyard walls as we know them from excavation were built during the Third Dynasty of Ur (*ca.* 2000 B.C.). They were repaired and restored but little changed through the Babylonian and Assyrian periods. Later, in the first century of the Christian era, the Parthians built a huge fortress on the site. Both the temple and the fortress contributed materially to our knowledge of architectural planning and building practices and procedures.

The excavations in the scribal quarter uncovered many layers of private house remains dating from the Akkadian to the Achaemenian periods. Much can be learned by tracing any group of artifacts, especially pottery, over such a long time, but the excavations were particularly valuable in the quantity of stratified cuneiform tablets which were added to the impressive number found by the earlier Pennsylvania expedition.

From 1953 to 1963 the Oriental Institute continued the excavation at Nippur for an additional five seasons in joint sponsorship with the Baghdad School of the American Schools of Oriental Research. The 1953/54 season was

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spent in the excavation of a small temple in the northwest part of the religious quarter. The earliest excavated temple dated to Early Dynastic I, the latest preserved one was built in the Akkadian period. During the Third Dynasty of Ur the temple area was enclosed by a baked brick revetment so that a platform was created. Unfortunately the top of the platform and any temples that were built upon it were destroyed by the erosion of the mound.

For the next four seasons the expedition concentrated its digging on the excavation of another temple, dedicated to the goddess Inanna. Its ten major rebuildings provided the opportunity to trace the development of a Mesopotamian temple over a period of almost three thousand years. The earliest temple, which measured 22 feet wide and 40 feet long, dates to the early part of the Early Dynastic period (*ca.* 3100–2900 B.C.) and the latest version, 205 feet wide and 315 feet long, to the Parthian period (*ca.* 171 B.C.–A.D. 240). Below the earliest temple the excavation was continued through layers of private houses of the Protoliterate period (*ca.* 3400–3100 B.C.) to sterile soil, a little more than 60 feet below the present surface of the mound and about four feet below the present water table.

In 1964/65 the expedition, sponsored by the Oriental Institute alone, continued excavations at Nippur. It was decided to make a complete investigation of the Ekur, the religious center of the city. The ziggurat and part of the Ekur courtyard had been cleared by the earlier Pennsylvania expedition, and in 1957/58 additional excavations located the west corner and the southwest wall of the courtyard. However, sizable areas, still not dug, needed to be added to the previous excavations so that a comprehensive study of the whole area could be made.

Before this could be done the Parthian fortress covering the Ekur had to be re-examined. In some places the earlier Pennsylvania expedition had excavated the deeply-founded Parthian walls to their bases; in other places it had merely traced the top courses of the walls. Work on the fortress occupied the expedition during its ninth and tenth seasons (1964–67).



Bronze statuettes of Urnammu, builder of the Nippur ziggurat, foundation beneath south gate of the Ekur.

It was learned that the construction of the fortress was carried out in three phases, each scheme more ambitious than the previous one. The debris in the hitherto unexcavated rooms gave an excellent stratification of the fortress and yielded objects and pottery necessary for a study of the period.

A long-range program for Nippur would not be difficult to formulate, for much is still to be excavated and learned. The western mound, the so-called business quarter of the city, has not been touched since 1900; the fortification walls are no more than incised lines on an ancient clay tablet showing the plan of the city; and the course of the Euphrates River is no more than a depression in the surface of the mound. After ten seasons of digging, it is clearer than ever just how long the program must be to give any understanding and appreciation of Nippur, the holy city of the Sumerians.

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The Euphrates Valley Expedition

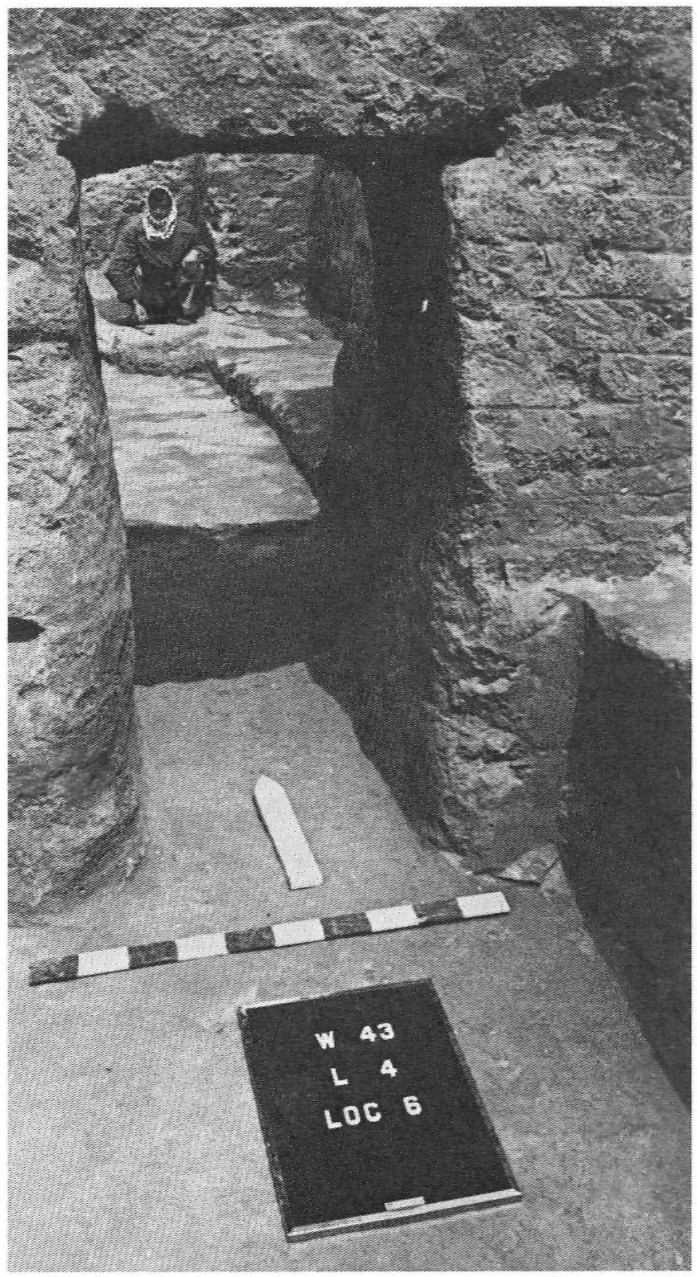
IN CHARGE: MAURITS VAN LOON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ARCHEOLOGY, FIELD DIRECTOR

Since 1965 archeologists and natural scientists have been joining forces under the aegis of the Oriental Institute to tap the sources of information still available along the middle and upper reaches of the Euphrates, but soon to be flooded by dams under construction in Syria and Turkey.

The expedition's first objective was a village of about 10,000 years ago, the remains of which form a mound, Tell Mureybiṭ, covering 6 acres at the point where the river changes from a southerly to an easterly course, 55 miles east of Aleppo, Syria. As only one per cent of the mound has been excavated, the results are necessarily tentative. Due to the abundance of organic remains—charcoal, animal bones and charred seeds—we are nevertheless able to present the first documented picture of a stage in human development only guessed at before: that of village communities living entirely on wild food.

At least twelve superimposed layers of collapsed houses, with additional layers of accumulated refuse in between, accounted for the total height of 22 feet. The earliest layer was devoid of architecture but contained hearths and numerous flint artifacts. A charcoal sample taken from one of these hearths was subjected to a radiocarbon test at the University of Pennsylvania and yielded a starting date around 8500 B.C. for the occupation of the site, which seems to have offered unusual opportunities for catching wild cattle, onagers and gazelles.

After a century or two permanent housing was established in the form of oval stone-paved floors surrounded by low walls of red clay on stone foundations. The inhabitants' diet was enriched by wild wheat, harvested with flint sickles on the south Turkish hills in summer time, roasted (to facilitate grinding) and ground at Mureybiṭ during the winter. Eventually, repeated warfare laid waste Mureybiṭ and its sister settlements about 7800 B.C.



View from side room into portico entrance of large, possibly administrative building at Tell Selenkahiye, Syria. Worker is squatting in waterproofed washing area. At right is ten-foot wide threshold. This floor, second in history of building, was occupied until destruction about 2000 B.C.

Another exceptional interlude of prosperity took place in this semiarid part of the valley during the last phase of Syrian prehistory (about 2400–1900 B.C.). In what had always seemed an oversimplified view, the new features then appearing in the material culture (sophisticated bronze weapons and ornaments, etc.) have generally been attributed to nomads from the Syrian steppe.

Pottery and clay figures of women in a praying attitude, characteristic of this period, littered the surface of a fortified 37-acre site,

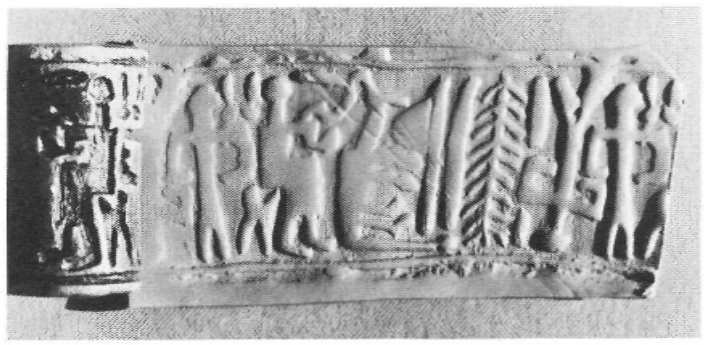
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Tell Selenkaḥiye, on the right bank of the river opposite Mureybiṭ.

The Euphrates Valley Expedition returned to Syria in the spring of 1967 to investigate Selenkaḥiye, where the complete record of the settlement from its foundation about 2400 B.C. to its destruction and ultimate abandonment after 2000 B.C. could be read near the southern tip to the mound, where a bulldozer had cut a new irrigation channel through 15 feet of pottery-laden debris, representing the successive phases of its existence.

In the early phase, houses spread over a mile along the previously uninhabited western bank, where the Euphrates comes within 100 miles of the Mediterranean. In contemporary shaft graves the ladies wore bronze toggle pins with bent heads, well known from Sumerian cemeteries at Ur and elsewhere. This phase of considerable prosperity and safety might be interpreted as due to Mesopotamian economic or political expansion under the Early Dynastic III kingdom of Mari, or, if one assumes a certain cultural lag, under the early rulers of the Akkad empire.

In the middle phase the defense system was altered and at the southern tip of the mound a large building with portico entrance, perhaps serving administrative purposes, was built on top of the remains of the city walls. In this building, which still stands to a height of ten feet, three superimposed floors were found. The earliest floor was littered with jar sealings, on one of which a Mesopotamian cylinder seal of the late Akkad period (toward 2150 B.C.) had been rolled. Shaft graves containing the elegant goblets characteristic of this level also yielded miniature images of animals and human beings to be strung on necklaces. In the portico building, a second floor was laid two feet above the first, and on this floor the remains of a violent destruction were found, in which a number of inhabitants had perished; barley and poplar beams had charred and bitumen melted. The burned level contained pottery considered characteristic of the Ur III empire in Mesopotamia (21st century B.C.).



Limestone cylinder seal, 2 inches high, found on threshold shown in preceding photograph, with its impression.

The barley was two-rowed barley, grown locally on the marginal dry-farming fields. This is surprising as these fields are more suitable for the wheat that is sown there now. Does this preference for barley mean that the inhabitants originated from a region where six-rowed barley was grown on irrigated fields lower down along the Euphrates? The summer level of the middle Euphrates is ten feet below the winter flood plain and irrigation was not practiced here until Roman times, when artificial branches were led off the river several miles upstream from the fields to be irrigated. The extensive use of poplar wood, now unavailable in the area, hints at the ancient vegetation of the flood plain.

In the late phase the burned debris inside the portico building was roughly leveled at a height of three feet over the burned floor, the doorways were blocked and the individual rooms turned into one-family dwellings equipped with ovens and quantities of domestic pottery. In this level, close to the surface, clay figurines were particularly numerous. Some figurines represent men and horses, the latter either wearing a harness or carrying a side-saddle rider. The long mane seems to exclude confusion with a donkey. An equid which Dr. Ducos thinks may be a horse is well represented among the animal bones from Selenkaḥiye, all dating 2400–2000 B.C. If confirmed, these would be among the very earliest horse remains from the Near East (the first horse mentioned in Near Eastern texts belonged to King Shulgi of the Ur III dynasty, about 2050 B.C.

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The evidence from Selenkaḥiye suggests that the first impulses for cultural change about 2400 B.C. came not from the Syrian steppe but from the civilized centers of Mesopotamia. Only after the breakdown of centralized government about 2000 B.C. and the rise of warring city states in Mesopotamia do we see repeated destruction, decline in prosperity and abandonment of exposed sites in Syria. Conceivably this reflects a parallel rise of militarism here.

New insights into Early Village life were gained from the expedition's soundings in the underlying deposits at Tell Korom near Palmyra. The bottom 50 feet were devoid of pottery but contained quantities of flint, animal bones (including large cattle), well-preserved house remains with extremely hard white plaster on floors and walls, and rectangular, oval or round vessels cast in the same hard material on matting or coiled basketwork. These remains of the seventh millenium B.C. were capped by a level containing red burnished, knob-decorated or painted pottery of the sixth millennium B.C. The sounding thus showed that another rich Early Village deposit is available in an area hitherto not considered as a likely scene of early animal and plant domestication.

All three Syrian sites would warrant several more seasons of work, but an even more urgent need for archeological salvage has arisen upstream, in the Turkish Euphrates drainage, where another dam is scheduled for completion in 1970. Among the threatened sites are mounds of city, town and village size dating to the Early Bronze Age. This is the center from which a whole cultural complex, undoubtedly to be connected with population movements, spread to the Caucasus in the north and Palestine in the south about 2600–2400 B.C. Several suggestions—militarism, pastoralism, adaptation to deforested woodlands—have been made concerning the economic basis of this extraordinary prehistoric population explosion. To elucidate its nature and origin the Euphrates Valley Expedition is planning a season of work near Elazig, Turkey, for the summer of 1968.

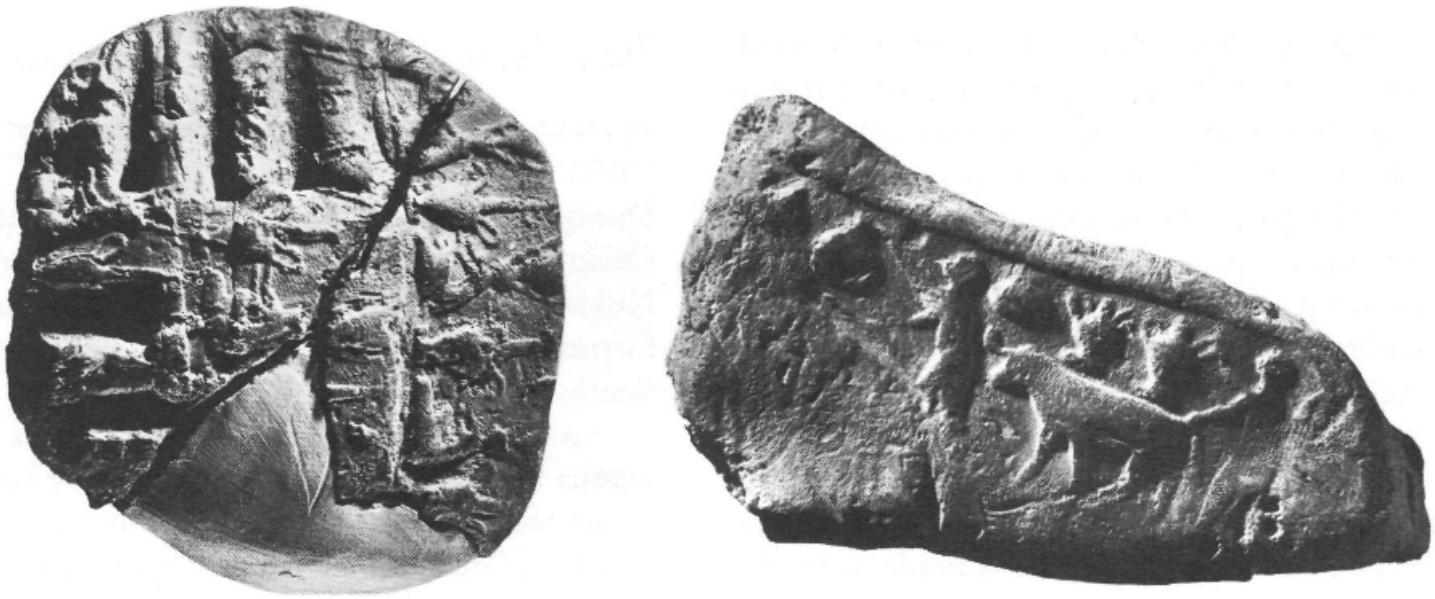
The Iranian Expedition: Chogha Mish Excavations

IN CHARGE: PINHAS P. DELOUGAZ, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF ARCHEOLOGY, AND HELENE J. KANTOR, PROFESSOR OF ARCHEOLOGY, CO-DIRECTORS

The selection of Chogha Mish for excavation is directly related to the most significant turning-point in the cultural history of mankind, the emergence of the earliest higher civilizations in relatively small, though not yet precisely defined, areas of the Near East. In Mesopotamia the period when this took place is characterized by a number of new cultural features among which the crucial one is the invention of writing. Consequently this period has been named by P. Delougaz the Protoliterate period. The transition from an illiterate to a literate society is a complex phenomenon, the archeological evidence for which has so far been gleaned from only a few sites. In addition to Mesopotamia proper, western Khuzestan appeared a very promising area for fruitful investigation of such problems. Accordingly, P. Delougaz in 1946 applied for and obtained a concession for excavations in Khuzestan. Circumstances beyond his control prevented him from going out at that time. Instead his prospective collaborator, Dr. D. McCown, dug for two seasons at Tal-i-Ghasir. During a survey of ancient irrigation in 1960 Dr. R. McC. Adams noticed Protoliterate pottery on the surface of Chogha Mish and reported this to his colleagues. Following the Archaeological Reconnaissance Expedition directed by Delougaz in the autumn of 1961 we made a preliminary excavation at Chogha Mish to test its potentialities (November 6–December 18, 1961). Two longer seasons followed (February 5–June 27, 1963 and November 5, 1965–April 5, 1966).

Chogha Mish is the largest pre-Sasanian site in its area, covering over forty acres. It consists of two parts, the high mound, comprising about one-fifth of the total area and rising

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Left, a Protoliterate tablet (Chogha Mish II–432 A + B) impressed with numerals and a cylinder seal showing a seated man with a jar in front of him, ca. 3400 B.C.

Right, unbaked clay impression (Chogha Mish II–394 A) of a cylinder seal showing two men with bulls and vessels, ca. 3400 B.C.

some 25 meters above the plain, and the lower terrace, which rises to eight or ten meters above the surrounding fields.

During the three seasons over thirty soundings and large areas were dug at strategic locations. In almost every place we found, usually immediately below the surface, building remains of the Protoliterate period, consisting of private dwellings as well as of more imposing structures. Especially worth mentioning are a circular building about eleven meters in diameter in Trench V and remains of a solid mud brick platform with projecting "towers" in the northwestern terrace. Below the Protoliterate levels on both the high mound and terrace are thick deposits from the earlier, prehistoric, settlements.

The finds were many and diversified. Pottery has been recovered in truly prodigious quantities. A large proportion of the prehistoric pottery has painted decoration and is of high artistic quality. From the different types of prehistoric pottery, which are distinctive for successive phases, we have already learned that Chogha Mish was a town of extraordinary size in early prehistoric times, and also that its first settlement is earlier than any other yet recorded in this area. Among the Protoliterate pottery vessels especially worth mentioning are two unique ritual vases, the one decorated in relief with snakes biting goats, the other incised with representational and geometric motifs. However, the finds of the Protoliterate period which contribute more than any others to the understanding of the most complex facets of Protoliterate civilization are the ancient cylinder seal impressions on unbaked clay. These are of various types ranging from tablets and hollow clay balls enclosing tokens to sealings for jars and packages. Like modern envelopes, most of these were made to be "opened" on arrival and hence are usually found as small fragments, many of which are needed to establish the complete seal designs.

The subjects represented on the hundreds of seal impressions are greatly varied. They include animals, monsters, and humans engaged in various activities. For example, we have discovered the earliest orchestra known, playing at a banquet, and a good number of representations witnessing to an elaborate military establishment and its campaigns.

Unfortunately our last season in the field was interrupted just when Chogha Mish was yield-

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ing its most spectacular results. Since then the Iranian Expedition at Chogha Mish has not worked in the field. We have concentrated on the processing for publication of the materials in Chicago, including objects on loan from the Tehran Museum. This work includes the drawing of pottery and small objects, the decipherment and drawing of palimpsest-like seal impressions, and photography. For the latter we are largely indebted to Mr. E. M. Peterson, the husband of one of our devoted volunteer docents. We have now progressed to the point where we expect to finish an extensive preliminary report by the end of the summer of 1968. Meanwhile three short reports have appeared in print, two in Oriental Institute annual reports to members for 1962/63 and 1965/66 and in the journal *Iran* for 1967. We have also had opportunities to report on the progress and results of the Chogha Mish excavations before a number of scholarly bodies: American Oriental Society (New York, April, 1964), Rencontre assyriologique internationale (Paris, July, 1964), International Congress of Orientalists (Ann Arbor, 1965), Archaeological Institute of America (Los Angeles, March, 1968), International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology (Tehran, April, 1968).

In the brief time available in the summer of 1967 we arranged an exhibit of the Chogha Mish finds, including some of the important vessels from the third season skillfully restored by Mr. Robert Hanson, the preparator of the Oriental Institute Museum.

The results so far obtained on the site are of such importance that it is imperative to continue excavating there. The recent organization of a Joint Iranian Expedition (Oriental Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology, University of Tehran) by P. Delougaz assures the continuation of the work. The Joint Expedition will profit by the fact that grants from the Ford Foundation archeological traineeship program will enable qualified students to share in the field work. The permit for excavation has already been applied for and we hope to renew excavations at the beginning of 1969.

Excavations at Semna South, Sudan

IN CHARGE: LOUIS V. ŽABKAR, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, FIELD DIRECTOR

During the 1966/67 and 1967/68 seasons the Oriental Institute Expedition to Sudanese Nubia excavated a Middle Kingdom pharaonic fortress and an adjacent cemetery at Semna South, fifty miles south of Wadi Halfa.

Less than a mile from the greater fortress of Semna West, with which it seems to have been connected by means of a wall or walls, the fort at Semna South is built on flat ground and on a square plan. Its fortifications consist of a large stone glacis, a ditch, and then a buttressed girdle wall separated from the ditch by a wide berm. The area enclosed within the girdle wall is quite small, some 35 meters square.

A stairway of massive stones, its upper part protected on each side by stone masonry, descends from the northwest corner of the inner area of the fort and tunnels under the glacis to what was originally the water's edge.

At the base of the northern glacis, silt had accumulated to a height of several meters, indicating that the Nile level rose subsequent to the building of the fortress. The effect of this higher Nile level was also observed within the excavated part of the ditch, where, in the accumulated silt, sherds of Middle Kingdom pottery were found. Although this higher Nile level may well have been a local phenomenon, it may also necessitate a re-examination of the Nile levels throughout the Middle Kingdom.

The course of a reveted bank which connects the south corner of the fort with a nearby hill terrace has been established. The apparent lowness of this wall and its relatively weak construction would indicate that the wall was not meant for defensive purposes. These characteristics of the wall, together with traces of temporary human habitation within the area enclosed by the wall and the southern glacis of the fort, would rather indicate that the area so enclosed—an annex, as it were, to the fort of Semna South—may have served as a depot, a commercial exchange base, or a temporary human settlement or camp. This complex

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character of Semna South, that is, fort proper with annex, or possibly annexes, will need to be kept in mind when evaluating its function in the system of Second Cataract fortifications.

A large dump outside the fort on the northwest proved to consist of purely Egyptian Middle Kingdom materials. Of greatest interest among the discarded objects was an unexpectedly large quantity of stamp seal impressions, official and private, decorated and inscribed. Among them were impressions of the hitherto only partially known name of the fortress itself. In a well known papyrus of the Middle Kingdom found near the Ramesseum at Thebes there is a list of 14 Egyptian fortresses between the First and Second Cataracts. The name of the southernmost of seven in the region of the Second Cataract is incomplete because the papyrus breaks off after the beginning. The seal impressions now complete the name: "The Subduer of the Setiu-Nubians." A similar dump outside the fortress of Serra East also yielded seal impressions for the Institute's excavators in 1963/64 and established the name of that fortress, "The Repeller of the Medjay-Nubians," which although fully preserved in the same Ramesseum papyrus was not unambiguously identifiable with Serra East.

The excavation of the cemetery at Semna South established the predominance of Meroitic graves but also revealed—as is frequently the case in Nubian cemeteries—that within the same area graves belonging to the X-group and, to a smaller extent, to the Christian period are present.

In spite of the fact that the cemetery had been plundered in both ancient and modern times, the funerary gifts recovered from the graves, the lay-out of the mastaba-type tombs, and the presence of foreign imports and their imitations give the impression that the Meroitic community at Semna South was not only large in number but that it had a standard of living which favorably compared with other Meroitic communities in the region of the Second Cataract and that it maintained trade relations with Greco-Roman Egypt.

The Epigraphic Survey

IN CHARGE: CHARLES F. NIMS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF EGYPTOLOGY, FIELD DIRECTOR

The Epigraphic Survey, launched in 1924 at Luxor, Egypt, is the fulfillment of a conviction which Breasted said he had reached in 1905 that it was "a supreme obligation of the present generation of orientalists to make a comprehensive effort to save for posterity the enormous body of ancient records still surviving in Egypt."

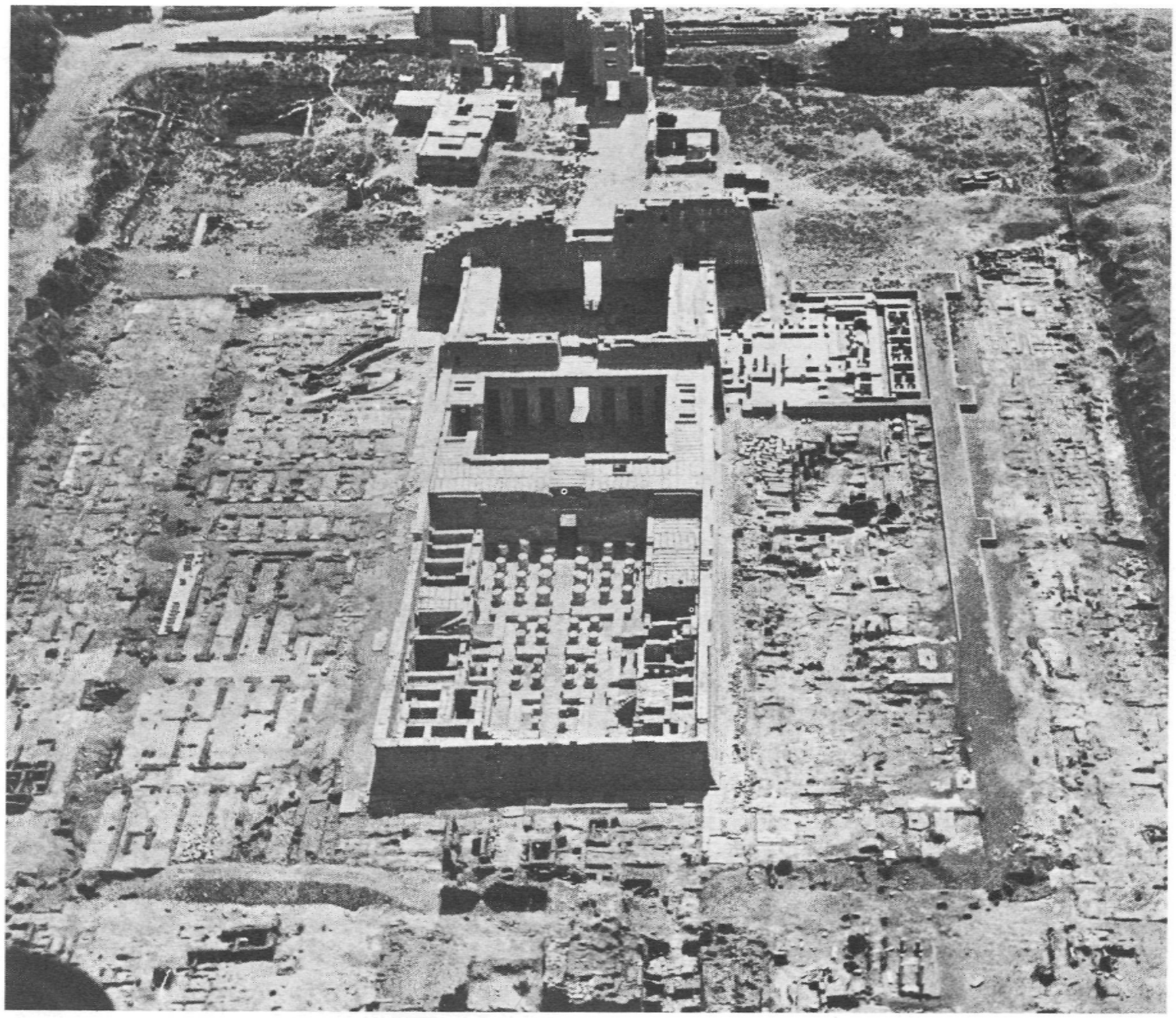
Chicago House, as it is called, at ancient Thebes, the site of a formidable concentration of inscribed monuments, is the headquarters established by Breasted for that "comprehensive effort" on the part of one institution. It is a base where a staff can live and work for six-month seasons each year with reasonable comfort and with the facilities to do the best possible job of recording the scenes and inscriptions on the monuments which surround it.

Most important to scholars, however, is the Epigraphic Survey's long established and rigorous working procedure and tradition of the highest accuracy in producing facsimile draw-



Head of man found in debris of the great temple of Ramses III at Medinet Habu.

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Air view of Medinet Habu from the west

ings of the ancient records. The steps of the procedure combine the eye of the camera, the eyes and skill of the draftsmen who draw on photographic enlargements directly before the inscribed surfaces themselves, and the eyes and knowledge of at least two Egyptologists checking on the draftsmen and on each other. With a first-rate Egyptological library at their command the Egyptologists can bring the whole weight of scholarship to bear on any problem presented by damaged inscriptions virtually in the presence of the reliefs themselves.

The Epigraphic Survey has completely published the reliefs of the mortuary temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu in seven folio volumes, and the reliefs of the monumental entrance gate to the temple compound will shortly appear as the eighth volume in the series. It has also published two smaller temples of Ramesses III and the Bubastite Portal of Shoshenq I, all in the Karnak complex, in three volumes. As part of the international rescue effort above the high dam being built at Assuan it recorded and has published the Beit el-Wali temple of Ramesses II in lower Nubia. In 1958–60 the Survey excavated the tomb of Kheruef, an Eighteenth Dynasty noble, in the Theban necropolis, and the record of the excellent but difficult reliefs is soon to appear in print. Work is now proceeding uninterruptedly on the reliefs of the Temple of Khonsu in the Karnak complex.

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Archeological Reconnaissance at Gunde Shapur

IN CHARGE: ROBERT MCC. ADAMS, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY, FIELD DIRECTOR

Gunde Shapur is representative of a later, and significantly different, type of Oriental city. Founded in the 3rd century after Christ by a victorious Sasanian king as his capital, it went on to become an important intellectual center (famous in particular for its medical school), a focus of commercial activity (particularly in the weaving of textiles), and the cosmopolitan crossroads of Persian, Greek, and Aramaic influences. A great walled rectangle covering more than a square mile, the grid-plan of its streets still can be perceived on aerial photographs. After the Islamic conquests, however, it gradually declined in importance and finally was abandoned to the wheat fields which cover it today.

Originally surveyed by Dr. Adams in 1961 as the nerve center of the surrounding Sasanian irrigation system, the surviving traces of the city-plan of Gunde Shapur were systematically mapped by Dr. Donald P. Hansen in 1963. Test excavations, briefly carried out in February, 1963, exposed parts of a bridge and water conduit system leading to the city as well as a later Islamic palace.

The Nubian Expedition

IN CHARGE: KEITH C. SEELE, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF EGYPTOLOGY, FIELD DIRECTOR

The Nubian Expedition began its field work in 1960. The first season's work was undertaken in the area of Beit el-Wali and Kalabsha and was a joint project with the Cairo Swiss Institute of Architecture and Archeology. The small rock-cut temple of Beit el-Wali was copied with the co-operation of the Oriental Institute's Epigraphic Survey Expedition in Luxor, while Dr. Herbert Ricke of the Swiss Institute supervised the excavations. Publication of the results took much longer than the field work. It is gratifying, therefore, to report that two splendid volumes appeared in December, 1967, to climax the first season's efforts of the Nubian Expedition: Volume I, *The Beit el-Wali Temple of Ramesses II;* Volume II, *Ausgrabungen von Khor-Dehmit bis Bet el-Wali.* Both are folios, with numerous photographic plates and line drawings, some in color. The text of Volume II is largely written in German in deference to Dr. Ricke's wishes, as promised by the director of the expedition at the planning stages of the work.

Subsequent seasons were spent in Egyptian Nubia at Qustul and Adindan (1962/63), at Ballana, Qustul, Adindan, and Qasr el-Wizz (1963/64), at Qasr el-Wizz (1966), in the Sudan at Serra East (1961/62 and 1963/64), at Dorginarti (1963/64), and at Semna South (1967 and 1968). The personnel of the excavations was seldom the same from year to year, and there have been and will continue from time to time to be reports by the field directors of the different years and locations.

The longest seasons and most extensive operations were those of 1962/63 and 1963/64, which took place under the direct supervision of Dr. Keith C. Seele during the first two years of work under a six-year grant from the State Department (Public Law 480). (The current year is the last of this grant, and its results will be reported separately by the season's field director). After unprecedentedly generous divisions on the part of the United Arab Republic Department of Antiquities the expedition brought home to the Oriental Institute from Ballana, Qustul, and Adindan thousands of finds, mostly from cemeteries, dating from *ca.* 3100 B.C. to A.D. 600–800. Many of these have been and still are exhibited in the Institute Museum, where they have been seen by thousands of school children and other visitors. Especially important among them are finds from the so-called A-Group period in Nubia (*ca.* 3100 B.C.), including the enormous tomb of a Nubian kinglet or prince and the "palette of the boats," now recognized to be

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Terra-cotta hippopotamus head found at Adindan, Nubia, in a grave of the so-called "A-group" culture, dating to the late Gerzean period before the beginning of the Egyptian dynastic era, ca. 3100 B.C. It is, therefore, one of the earliest terra-cotta figures ever found in the Nile Valley.

Large red-ware jar with vine and palm-leaf pattern painted in black, from a Meroitic grave in Qustul, Nubia. This jar was presented to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House during the campaign to raise money for the reconstruction of the Abu Simbel temples. It is now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

the earliest object carved in incised (sunken) relief ever found in the Nile Valley and declared by a renowned French Egyptologist to be alone "worth the entire cost of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition." We are confident that its unique relief will stimulate a very desirable and long-needed reappraisal of the vexed problem of prehistoric Egyptian and Mesopotamian connections.

Dr. Seele has been engaged wholly for several years in the study of the vast material from the seasons of 1962–64. The task is not a simple one because of the range of time and the several cultures represented by the objects. It is anticipated that the resulting publication will be huge and, unfortunately, costly. He is working during the present year under a grant from the National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities. The objects are now being sorted and classified pending the actual writing, and Mr. Donald D. Bickford of Honolulu, Field Architect in the season of 1963/64, is spending this year drawing plans, maps, and pottery. It is estimated that several years will still be required to complete the drawings, the photographic work (not yet begun), and the manifold descriptions and evaluations of the excavated material.

Excavations at Khirbat al-Karak and Nahal Tavor

IN CHARGE: PINHAS P. DELOUGAZ, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF ARCHEOLOGY, AND HELENE J. KANTOR, PROFESSOR OF ARCHEOLOGY

In the first season of excavations at this important site on the south end of the Sea of Galilee, in 1952/53, an early Christian church was completely excavated and Early Bronze occupation levels were reached at several points. The final report on the church was published in 1960, *A Byzantine Church at Khirbat al-Karak*. After an interval of ten years it became possible to resume work in 1963 owing to a grant from the Counterpart Funds in Israel made available under Public Law 480. This time we devoted our attention to the problems of the early settlements. During the season of 1963 the scope of the expedition was enlarged, at the invitation of the Director of the Department of Antiquities, to include the excavation of Chalcolithic and Bronze Age tombs at Nahal Tavor fifteen kilometers south in the Jordan valley, opposite Kibbutz Gesher. The contents of these tombs were in danger of being removed without

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proper archeological recording. A second campaign at Khirbat al-Karak was conducted in the summer of 1964, when the work again included clearing of tombs at Nahal Tavor. A third season in the autumn of 1966 was devoted solely to the mapping and excavation of the cemetery at Nahal Tavor.

While the program of investigation at Khirbat al-Karak is not yet complete, some important results have already been achieved. It has been established that a town of considerable dimensions, about fifty acres, existed there during the Early Bronze II period (*ca.* 3000 B.C.). The finds that can be dated to this period witness close connections not only with other sites in Palestine and Syria in the north but also with Egypt. In the following phase of the Early Bronze period (EB III) the city was apparently greatly reduced in area. This coincided with the appearance of the typical Khirbat Karak black, gray, and red burnished ware, which, as we now know, originated in the Kura-Araxes region of the Caucasus and eastern Anatolia. It is tempting to relate the contraction of the city to the influence of the people who brought in the new pottery. These observations are of prime historical interest, for they shed light on the development and fortunes of early cities and the effects of folk migrations in Palestine at a time long before we can rely on the help of written documents.

The tombs of Nahal Tavor proved of great value in that they provided complete specimens of pottery types for which only fragments were obtained from the city ruins excavated at Khirbat al-Karak itself.

The material from both sites is being processed for publication, in Chicago as well as in Jerusalem. We estimate that our original program of examining the distribution of settlements during the various periods of occupation at Khirbat al-Karak is about two-thirds completed. Under favorable conditions two or three additional campaigns would see the completion of this task and would provide a unifying basis for a final publication of the archeological evidence and for its broader historical interpretation.

The Hittite Computer Analysis Project

IN CHARGE: HANS G. GÜTERBOCK, PROFESSOR OF HITTITOLOGY

The use of electronic data-processing devices for research in the fields of linguistics and philology is by now fairly common. One project carried out at The University of Chicago was aimed at using a computer for a linguistic analysis of a segment of the Hittite language. After preparations that extended over several years some significant results have now been obtained.

While funds for programming and actual computer time were provided by the Division of the Humanities from its Linguistic Research budget, the Oriental Institute secured the help of Professor Philo H. J. Houwink ten Cate of the University of Amsterdam, who spent the year of 1965 here as Research Associate. He assisted Dr. Güterbock in preparing the Hittite texts for the computer and in working out technical details with the programmer, Mr. Robert Ekstrom. After his return to the Netherlands, Dr. Houwink ten Cate continued his co-operation. With a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies he came back to Chicago for three months in the summer of 1966, and in 1967 he volunteered to devote a few weeks before and after the International Congress of Orientalists (held at Ann Arbor in August) to putting the last touches to the program. In the fall of 1967, then, the following results were available:

The entire corpus of the Old Hittite texts (dating from the 17th and 16th centuries B.C.) had been analyzed in the form of three sets of print-out:

1. A concordance which offers a meaningful context for every lexical item.
2. A concordance of grammatical forms.
3. A listing of all spelling peculiarities.

The last item may conceivably be of significance for the phonology of the language, such as double writing of consonants between vowels,

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addition of vowel signs to syllables containing the same vowel, or clashing of different vowels.

Included for comparison are some texts of the Middle Hittite period (about the 15th century B.C.), and the inclusion of selected texts of the New Kingdom (14th and 13th centuries B.C.) is planned.

The evaluation of the material assembled in this print-out will be undertaken in close cooperation between Professors Güterbock and Houwink ten Cate, and for this purpose a duplicate set is kept at the University of Amsterdam. A grammar of the Old Hittite language based on this material is being planned.

Nearing the Midway Point: Report on the Assyrian Dictionary Project

IN CHARGE: A. LEO OPPENHEIM, PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY

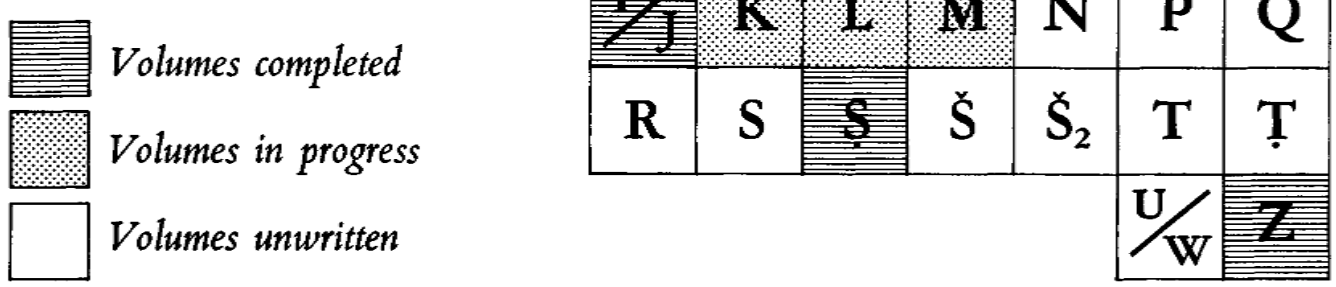
The Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project was initiated by James Henry Breasted in 1921. Since then forty-seven years have elapsed, of which thirty-five were dedicated to the collecting, assembling, and organizing of materials. In 1956, the first volume, Ḫ (Vol. VI) was published.

In the twelve years since that date, nine more volumes have been published; three more are in various stages of preparation. We are thus approaching the midway point in the long and difficult process of bringing out a dictionary comprising 23 volumes, one for each of 19 letters of the alphabet and two each for the letters A and Š. The accompanying diagram shows where the work stands at the moment.

The published volumes contain a total of 3,132 double-column pages with 5,850 Akkadian words presented in individual articles.

The staff of the Dictionary Project has varied considerably over the years but at the present consists of A. Leo Oppenheim, Editor-in-Charge; Erica Reiner, Editor; Robert D. Biggs, Associate Editor; and Johannes M. Renger. Mogens Trolle Larsen was in residence during 1967/68 on a grant from the Danish Royal Academy.

With the death this year of Professor Dr. Benno Landsberger, we have lost one of the earliest contributors to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project, a member of the editorial board since 1954, who dedicated much time and effort to the work of the Dictionary.



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The Tablets from Tell Abū Salābīkh

IN CHARGE: ROBERT D. BIGGS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY

Among the finds from two brief Oriental Institute soundings directed by Dr. Donald P. Hansen in 1963 and 1965 at Tell Abū Salābīkh, a site near Nippur in southern Iraq, were several hundred cuneiform tablets of the Early Dynastic III period (about 2600 B.C.). Among the new texts are proverbs and other wisdom compositions, some parts of which are represented in Mesopotamian scribal tradition for a period of two thousand years. There are also myths about various gods and a collection of hymns. Besides the literary texts, there are many lexical texts, that is, lists of words arranged in categories such as gods, places, professions, metals, garments, and domestic animals.

These texts are of great importance for the early history of Sumerian literature. It should be stressed that there were Semitic scribes at this site as early as 2600 B.C., and that, far from being simply nomads fresh from the desert, some of these Akkadians not only lived urban lives but were leaders within the centers of Sumerian learning, apparently sharing with Sumerians the work of the scholar-scribes.

Nearly all the tablets have now been copied in ink for publication. Prolonged study of the texts has suggested that many of the fragments can be rejoined, a project which would require several weeks' work in the Iraq Museum in Baghdad. It is thus expected that these important early texts will soon be made available to scholars.

The Structure of Ancient Mesopotamian Society

IN CHARGE: IGNACE J. GELB, FRANK P. HIXON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY

Professor Gelb's interest in the structure of ancient Mesopotamian society began modestly with a paper entitled "Social Stratification in the Old Akkadian Period," which he delivered at the International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow in 1960. Ever since, he has devoted his major efforts to the collection and interpretation of materials relating to the structure of society in Mesopotamia and other areas of the ancient Near East. Professor Gelb has published several articles on various aspects of the topic, such as the ration system, land tenure, and animal husbandry. A major article on slavery and related classes is to appear at the end of 1968. A programmatic paper entitled "Approaches to the Study of Ancient Society" was delivered as the Presidential address at the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Philadelphia in 1966 and later published in the eighty-seventh volume of its journal. All these papers and articles, plus others now in preparation, will be collected in one large volume planned for the near future.



Vase cut from bituminous stone showing a kneeling goat with inlaid shell eyes, from Ishchali, Iraq, Ur III period(?).

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Sequential Reconstruction of Proto-Akkadian

IN CHARGE: IGNACE J. GELB, FRANK P. HIXON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY

Interrupting his work on the long-range project on social and economic history of the Ancient Near East, Professor I. J. Gelb dedicated the current academic year to the completion of a monograph in the field of linguistics. Entitled "Sequential Reconstruction of Proto-Akkadian," the monograph represents the first attempt to reconstruct the oldest attainable stages of Proto-Akkadian, and with it, of Proto-Semitic, by the positional analysis of its morphemes.

The main rule of positional analysis is that all morphemes occur in a certain ordered sequence, which is absolute and immutable. In the noun the order of the five sequential morphemes after the stem is gender, number, case, object, and enclitics. Thus a word such as *kalbušuma* "and his dog" is to be analyzed as *kalb*+*u*+*ø*+*u*+*šu*+*ma*, wherein *kalb* represents the stem "dog," (the first) +*u* the masculine gender, +*ø*, that is, zero, the singular number, (the second) +*u* the nominative case, +*šu* the pronominal suffix "his," and +*ma* the enclitic "and."

Heretofore applied partially in the field of Amerindian languages, positional analysis holds great promise in the future for the correct understanding of the structure of other Semitic languages and of other families of languages, such as Indo-European.

Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon

IN CHARGE: MIGUEL CIVIL, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SUMEROLOGY

The "Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon" (MSL) is, alongside the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (CAD), one of the long-range projects of the Oriental Institute cuneiformists. The native Mesopotamian scribes compiled long lists of the words of the Sumerian language, often with an Akkadian translation, on hundreds of clay tablets. The words were classified according to the meaning: legal terms, botanical and zoological names, place names, anatomical designations, diseases, stars, and metal implements, to name only a few categories. Other lists are based on grammatical or graphic criteria. The publication of this ancient "encyclopedia" was initiated by Benno Landsberger in 1937 for the Pontifical Biblical Institute of Rome, but only after the Oriental Institute commissioned Professor Landsberger to reconstruct all lexical series for the CAD files did the volumes appear on a regular basis (since 1951), under the auspices of UNESCO. At the time of his death, April, 1968, Professor Landsberger had finished the basic manuscripts, and now the Oriental Institute cuneiformists plan to continue the publication of these texts so valuable not only for the study of the Sumerian language but also for the history of the material and spiritual culture, since they contain a comprehensive anthropological inventory of Mesopotamian civilization. Dr. Civil is preparing at the moment the twelfth volume of the series, scheduled to appear in late 1968.



Old Akkadian private letter from Tell Asmar, Iraq. "Thus (says) Uzeum to Šu-Mamu and Ilu-dan and Samsu: I laughed very heartily. And thus (Uzeum to . . .) Nunitum, Ištar-tukulti and Illat: (quote) I laughed very heartily."

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The Cairo Genizah Project

IN CHARGE: NORMAN GOLB, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MEDIEVAL JEWISH STUDIES

The "Cairo Genizah" is the name given to a large body of writings that were kept during the Middle Ages in the storage-room (Hebrew: *genizah*) of an old synagogue of Fustat and were only brought to light again during the course of the nineteenth century. These thousands of fragments of books and documents, which are today scattered over a dozen libraries of Europe and the United States (the largest collection being at Cambridge University Library), have in the course of the past seventy years provided scholars with precious new information in the realm of ancient Hebrew literature: fragments of the once lost Hebrew text of the book of Ecclesiasticus ("Ben Sira") were initially found among the Genizah papers; while the so-called "Damascus Covenant" or "Zadokite Fragments"—the first known manuscript text of the sectarian genre uncovered later in some abundance in the caves of Qumran—were discovered in the Cambridge Genizah collection, and startled the scholarly world upon publication. Research into the phonology and morphology of ancient Hebrew has been greatly aided by the publication of Biblical texts from the Genizah containing the so-called old Palestinian vocalization, with its many deviations from the later standardized vocalization of the scholars of Tiberias; while the discovery in the Genizah of large portions of old Hebrew poetic texts has provided scholars with the means to reassess the culture of the Jews of Byzantine Palestine, and to understand more thoroughly the developments and changes in the character of the Hebrew language during early medieval times. The Genizah fragments have also been found to include many philosophical, scientific and literary texts of the Jewish middle ages—written either in Hebrew or Judaeo-Arabic—which had previously not been known to exist at all, or were known about only through allusions in other writings.

In recent decades the interest of scholars has begun to shift from the literary portions of the Cairo Genizah to the historical ones. The Genizah has preserved thousands of court documents, legal instruments, and personal as well as business letters of the Jews of medieval Egypt, as well as other documents and letters written in foreign lands which, for various reasons, made their way to Fustat and were later deposited in the ancient synagogue there. Historical research here at Chicago has fallen into two general parts: the study of documents detailing aspects of the social and cultural life of the Jews of medeival Egypt *per se* and the examination of a special group of letters and documents having the common feature of *European* origin. For the orientalist, the latter genre is of high interest as showing some of the connections between Europe and the Near East before and during the period of the Crusades. Some of these documents, which are preserved in Cambridge, Oxford, London and New York, have already been published by Dr. Norman Golb, while others are now being prepared for publication; and there are many hundreds of Genizah documents which have still to be examined with care by present and future scholars. The suggestion may thus be ventured that the continuous perusal of these valuable texts should lead to a considerable widening in our knowledge of the Levant during a crucial period in its history.



Leaf from a treasure-hunting manual in Judaeo-Arabic preserved in the Cambridge Genizah collection.

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ENTERPRISES NEARING COMPLETION

On a series of enterprises at home and abroad the preparatory and field work has been concluded, and only the publication of the results is incomplete. In the case of several larger undertakings begun in the 1930's, the task of publishing has been rendered particularly difficult because of the death of so many participants, because of the interruption caused by World War II, and because of the scope of the undertakings. Individual staff members, often working single-handed, have devoted themselves faithfully to the preparation of the publications and will within a few years have brought the enterprises to completion.

The Syrian Expedition

IN CHARGE: ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, PROFESSOR OF OLD WORLD PREHISTORY

The Oriental Institute activated the so-called Syrian Hittite Expedition in 1931. By 1938, when work drew to a close, the expedition had tested seven sites of the plain of Antioch (or "the Amouq"), excavated at three of these in considerable area, and had also tested two sites on the middle Syrian coast during a short period of political instability in the Antioch region.

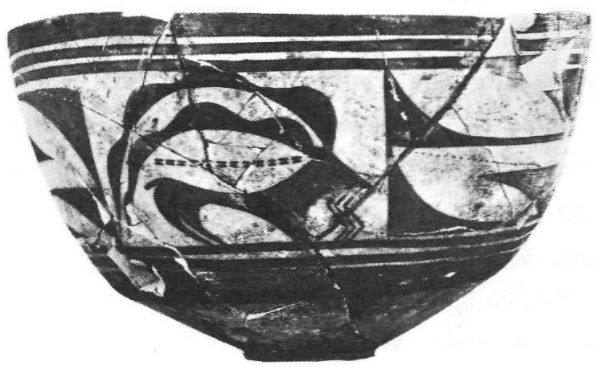
The Amouq sequence, established by the staff headed by Dr. C. W. McEwan, comes from a more or less complete succession of levels and periods, from *ca.* 6000 B.C. to perhaps 600 A.D. The greatest concentration of effort was put on the clearance of the so-called Syro-Hittite period, *ca.* 1000 to 600 B.C. The site of Tell Tayinat proved to have been the seat of one of the regional kingdoms of the Levant which arose—as did Israel and Phoenicia—during a time of slackened power in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Anatolia. As Assyria consolidated its power, however, Tayinat was periodically subject to raids and an Assyrian governor's palace was established there *ca.* 740 B.C. Before the characteristic artifactual inventory of the period finally ended, however, Assyrian reliefs (now in the Institute's Museum) were found, face down, used as paving stones. *Sic transit gloria!*

The report of the earlier Amouq periods (to *ca.* 2000 B.C.) has already been published. That by Professor R. C. Haines on the later architecture and architectural sculpture is essentially completed, while the processing for the reports on the smaller finds moves forward.

The Iranian Expeditions

IN CHARGE: MAURITS VAN LOON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ARCHEOLOGY

The major operation of the Oriental Institute in Iran, covering the years 1931–39, was the excavation of Persepolis, the dynastic capital of the Achaemenids. In 1934 the University Museum of Philadelphia and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston became joint sponsors with the Oriental Institute of this project, which included also excavations in the environs of Persepolis, namely, at Naqsh-i-Rustam, Istakhr, and Tall-i-Bakun, covering periods from prehistoric to Islamic times. Besides the definitive report on Persepolis excavations by Dr. Erich F. Schmidt, *Persepolis*, Volumes I and II, other publications have appeared over the years: A. Langsdorff and D. E. McCown's *Tall-i-Bakun A*, G. G. Cameron's *Persepolis Treasury Tablets*, and Schmidt's *The Treasury of Persepolis*. The final volume of Schmidt's report, *The Royal Tombs and Other Monuments* (Volume III of *Persepolis*), covering



Bowl from Tall-i-Bakun in Iran, ca. 4000 B.C.

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excavations at Naqsh-i Rustam, the rock-cut tombs of Darius the Great and his successors, and all known rock reliefs of the Sasanian kings, has been sent to the printers.

Two other volumes resulting from excavations at Persepolis are also nearing publication, R. T. Hallock's *Persepolis Fortification Tablets* and R. A. Bowman's *Aramaic Ritual Texts from Persepolis*. The first of these deals with 2000 cuneiform tablets inscribed in the Elamite language and dated to the time of Darius I (around 500 B.C.), and the second with Aramaic inscriptions on green chert ritual objects from the time of Xerxes and Artaxerxes I.

After these publications on the late Erich F. Schmidt's all-important excavations at Persepolis, the reporting on his work at other sites in Iran has been a pressing concern of the Oriental Institute. Steps have been taken to process for publication Schmidt's meticulous records of his work in Luristan, Rayy, Istakhr, and Tall-i-Bakun. His work at Fara in Iraq is also awaiting publication.

The manuscript for the Luristan publication, by Maurits van Loon, is already in draft form. The most important among the sites dug there by Schmidt is a ninth- to seventh-century B.C. sanctuary dedicated to the goddess Ninlil (or her local equivalent) at Surkh Dum-i Luri, which yielded over 1800 decorated bronze pins, cylinder seals and other objects. Most of these were recorded in the field on photographs and inked drawings of the highest quality, which greatly facilitates the work remaining to be done. It is to be hoped that inclusion of this visual record in the printed report will prove financially feasible. Dr. John A. Brinkman is working on the 14 short cuneiform inscriptions from Surkh Dum. His study is to be included in the contemplated publication.

Publication of the results of Schmidt's extensive work in and around Rayy is next on the list of priorities. Although the sites tested include the fifth- to fourth-millenium B.C. settlement of Chashmah-i Ali and the fourth- to first-millenium B.C. settlement of Murtazagird, the bulk of the finds, 8770 in all, consists of glazed and other decorated pottery from the medieval Islamic city of Rayy itself. Dr. George C. Miles of the American Numismatic Society and Dr. Oleg Grabar of the University of Michigan have initiated the processing of these rich materials.

Also working on this project are Mrs. Deborah Thompson, who is well advanced in preparing the publication of the remarkable stuccos which decorated the late Sasanian to early Islamic palaces at Tepe Eshqabad, south of Rayy, and Dr. Richard N. Frye of Harvard University, who is working on the ostraca inscribed in Middle Persian and Arabic from Tepe Eshqabad.

The ultimate publication of all the results of Schmidt's epoch-making work in Iran continues to be a goal of the Oriental Institute.



A Luristan bronze horse bit formed of two winged ibexes connected by a bar.

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Female head from the Shara Temple at Tell Agrab, Iraq

The Iraq Expedition: Diyala River Basin

IN CHARGE: PINHAS P. DELOUGAZ, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF ARCHEOLOGY

In order to trace the beginnings of Sumerian civilization in the central portion of the Mesopotamian basin, the Institute during the years 1930–37 conducted a series of excavations in the valley of the Diyala River, an eastern tributary of the Tigris. Here four important sites were excavated, namely, Khafajah, Tell Asmar, Tell Agrab, and Ishchali. For the presentation of the results of this important undertaking a series of eleven volumes was planned, of which eight have already appeared. A ninth volume, Stone Vessels from the Diyala Region, Plain and Decorated (the first part of "Miscellaneous Objects from the Diyala Region"), is in preparation.

The Coffin Text Project

IN CHARGE: TJALLING BRUINSMA, LEIDEN, HOLLAND

The name "Coffin Texts" is given by Egyptologists to a body of mortuary literature commonly written in ink on the inner surfaces of Egyptian coffins dating from the centuries immediately before and after 2000 B.C. After many years spent in the collection of the material, publication began in 1935. The texts themselves have been published in seven volumes, all from the hand of Professor Adriaan de Buck. Since the untimely death of Dr. de Buck, work on the translations, indexes, and glossary is being continued by his assistant, Dr. Tjalling Bruinsma.

Book of the Dead Project

IN CHARGE: T. GEORGE ALLEN, EDITORIAL SECRETARY EMERITUS

Known from many manuscripts and in different recensions, the Book of the Dead is one of the important sources for the understanding of the Egyptian ideas about the afterlife. A volume entitled *The Egyptian Book of the Dead Documents in the Oriental Institute Museum* is now out of print. A new translation of the Book of the Dead, based on all known spells, is in preparation.

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ENTERPRISES TERMINATED OR COMPLETED

Archeology

Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah, by C. W. McEwan

Excavation of the mound of Alishar Hüyük in Turkey, by E. Schmidt and H. H. von der Osten

Excavation of the mound of Megiddo in Palestine, by C. S. Fisher, P. L. O. Guy, and G. Loud

Excavation of the palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad in Iraq, by E. Chiera and G. Loud

Excavation of the aqueduct of Sennacherib near Khorsabad in Iraq, by T. Jacobsen and S. Lloyd

Excavation of the temples at Medinet Habu in Egypt, by U. Hölscher

Prehistoric survey of the Nile Valley and the Red Sea littoral, by K. S. Sandford and W. J. Arkell

Flights over archeological sites of Iran, a survey by E. Schmidt

First soundings at Dura-Europos in Syria, reported by J. H. Breasted

Excavations at Ptolemais in Libya, by C. H. Kraeling

Epigraphy

The painted relief sculptures in the mastaba of Mereruka at Saqqarah in Egypt, by P. Duell

Survey of Hittite hieroglyphic monuments in Turkey, by I. J. Gelb

Ancient records of Assyria and Babylonia, edited by D. D. Luckenbill

Sumerian texts found at Nippur in 1900, edited by E. Chiera and D. D. Luckenbill

Biblical texts and scholia, edited by W. W. Worrell, M. Sprengling, and W. C. Graham

Publication of three collections of cylinder seals, by H. H. von der Osten and G. A. Eisen

An Egyptian surgical papyrus, edited by J. H. Breasted



Baked clay figurine of woman in attitude of worship, from house remains just below surface at Tell Selenkahiye, Syria, probably 20th century B.C.

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INSTRUCTION AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

Staff members of the Oriental Institute serve The University of Chicago also as teachers in educating the scholars of the future. The educational work of the Institute staff is administered chiefly through the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, under its own chairman, as a part of the Division of the Humanities. A full list of the instructors and of the courses offered appears in the *Announcements* published annually by the University. Copies of these can be obtained by writing to the Director of Admissions, Box X, The University of Chicago, Administration Building, Room 203, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Instruction and research alike require adequate library and reading-room facilities. These are maintained as an integral part of the University's library system in the Institute building and are under the supervision of Miss Shirley Lyon, Institute Librarian. The Institute library, comprising some forty thousand volumes, contains the largest part of the University's holdings in the Near Eastern field and is among the best in the country in Assyriology, Egyptology, and oriental archeology.

From the beginning the Oriental Institute has encouraged the members of its staff to undertake also research of their own choosing, to enrich the variety of its contributions to knowledge. This reflects itself in a steady stream of monographs, articles in learned periodicals, and book reviews published by them at home and abroad.



A laboratory class in Near Eastern archeology taught by Professor Helene J. Kantor (left): selected potsherds, after geographical and chronological identification by the students, are arranged stratigraphically to demonstrate the development of ancient Near East cultures.

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PUBLICATIONS

IN CHARGE: ELIZABETH B. HAUSER

As with any institution devoted to primary research, much of the value of the Oriental Institute's efforts depends upon an effective publication program. This has been obtained in spite of two severe problems. The first arises from the technical character of so much of the Institute's work, which tends to require extensive illustrations, exotic type faces, and devoted reference work in many languages. The relatively small scholarly reading public for whom primary research records are important poses a second problem. It is rare for the circulation of an Institute publication to exceed a few thousand copies, and most are numbered only in hundreds. Under these circumstances publishing costs could not be fully recovered without a prohibitive pricing policy which can only be avoided by annual appropriations from the Institute's operating budget. In other words, while publication is a matter of basic scholarly responsibility, it always proceeds at a loss.

Publishing and distribution are handled for the Institute by The University of Chicago Press. A comprehensive catalogue of the Institute's publications is available upon request. The publications appear in the following series:

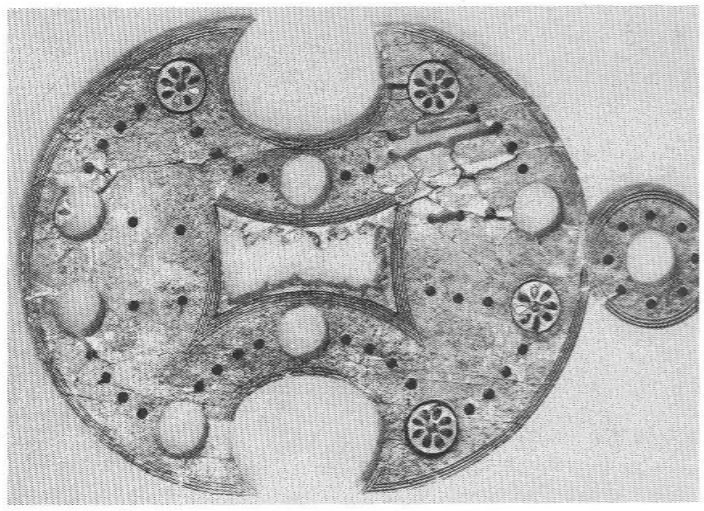
Oriental Institute Publications
88 volumes to date
Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition
2 volumes to date
Oriental Institute Communications
21 volumes to date
Assyriological Studies—16 volumes to date
Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations
32 volumes to date
Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary
3 volumes to date
Assyrian Dictionary—9 volumes to date

In addition to these, a number of *Special Publications* have been issued, several of them jointly with the Egypt Exploration Society. The University of Chicago Press also publishes works of a more general nature written by members of the Institute staff. To take advantage of lower manufacturing costs and to provide more direct access to overseas markets, the Institute is currently having its *Assyrian Dictionary* printed in Europe.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

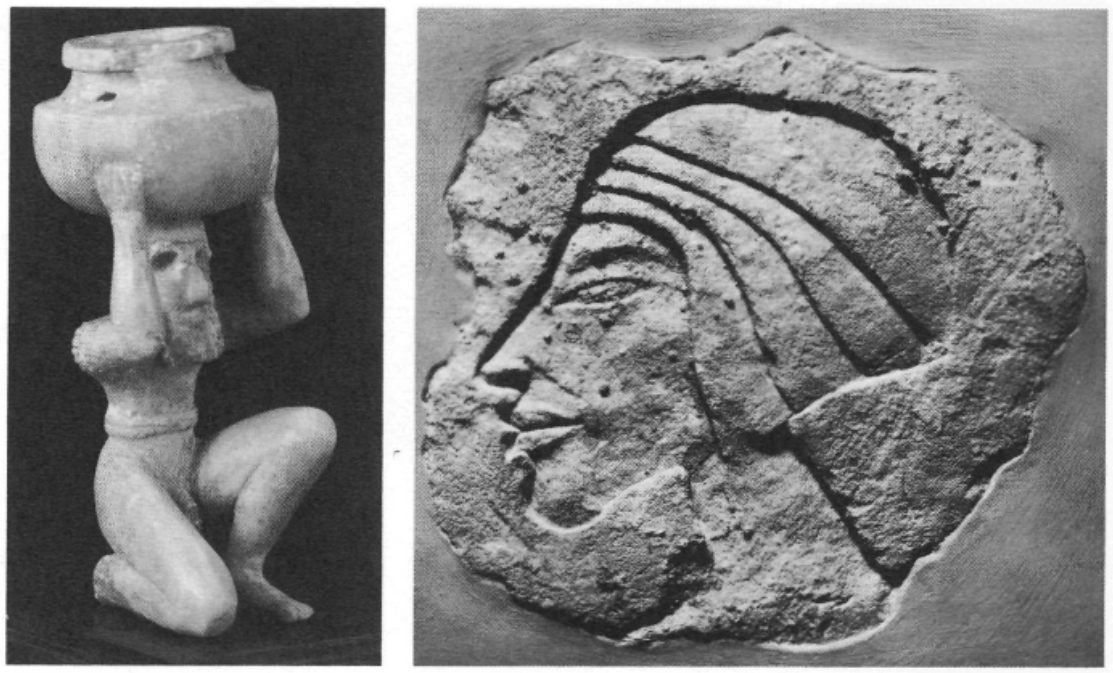
To achieve its purposes, the Oriental Institute needs to communicate the results of its work to others. One of the ways it does this is to exhibit in its Museum objects and works of art representing the successive civilizations of the ancient Near East. The exhibit includes a nucleus presented to The University of Chicago in 1896 by Mrs. Caroline F. Haskell in memory of her husband and originally housed in Haskell Hall. The field expeditions of the Institute eventually provided so much important new material that it now fills five large galleries of the Institute building, constructed in 1930 as the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. These halls today exhibit an important collection of Near Eastern antiquities from Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Assyria, Babylonia, Sumer and ancient Persia, currently numbering some 70,000 objects.

Among the important items in the Museum



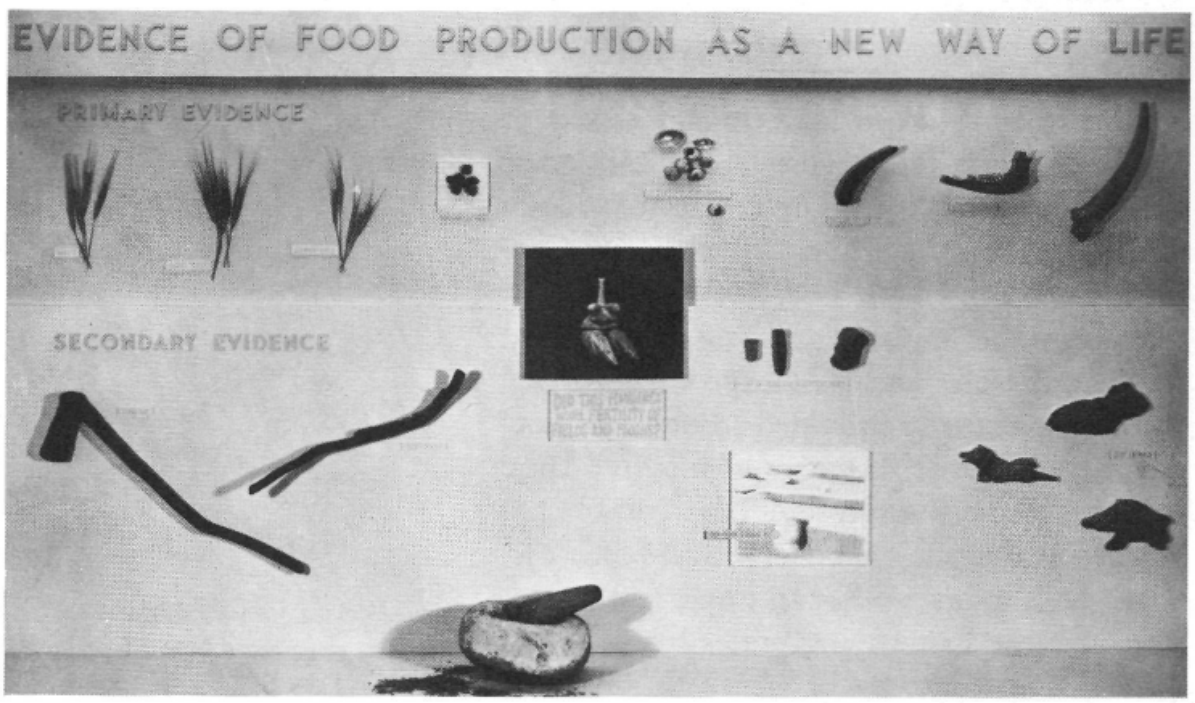
Ivory game board from Megiddo, Palestine, ca. 1350–1150 B.C.

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Left, Alabaster statuette from the Shara Temple at Tell Agrab, Iraq. Right, fragment of a sunken relief from el-Amarna, Egypt, ca. 1350 B.C.

are the great Assyrian winged man-bull, one of the spectacular finds of the Khorsabad expedition; the colossal statue of King Tutankhamon, unearthed during the excavation of the temples of Medinet Habu; the decorative ivories found in the treasury of a ruler of Megiddo in Palestine; the votive statues and figurines, of gypsum and copper, found in the ruins of Sumerian temples at Tell Asmar and Khafajah; the models from Egyptian tombs which symbolize the extent of the services needed to provide adequately for the dead in the afterlife; the cylinder seals that demonstrate so well the development of the glyptic art of Mesopotamia; figurines from Syria, the oldest cast copper known from that region; the articles of daily life from ancient Egypt; gold treasures of Syro-Hittite, Achaemenian, and Hellenistic times; Dead Sea Scroll fragments, cloth scroll wrappings and a scroll jar; bronzes from Luristan; the black diorite head of a massive bull from Persepolis; and the finest



Part of the Prehistoric Exhibit in the Oriental Institute.

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collection of Nubian artifacts, ranging from 3200 B.C. to Meroitic times, *ca.* 450 B.C. to A.D. 240, outside of Egypt.

A permanent Prehistoric Exhibit was opened in May, 1968, in two alcoves of the Museum. This exhibit orients the viewer to the three great technological and economic stages in the human career and to the relative time span of each, and finally it focuses attention on the beginnings of the *second* stage as the subject matter of the exhibit.

The three stages are:

1. *The Industrial Stage*, in which we live, which began only several centuries ago.

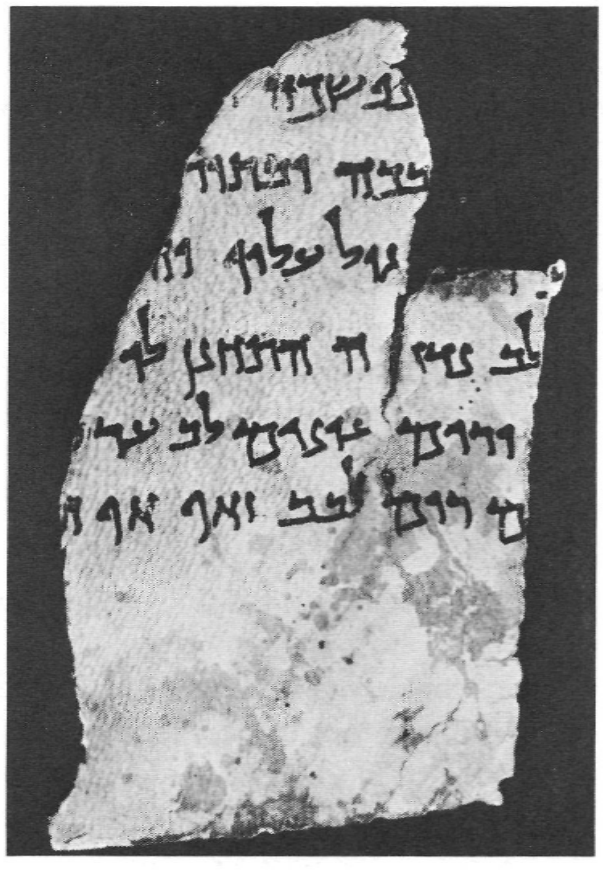
2. *The Food-Producing Stage*, which had certainly come into being some nine thousand years ago (by 7000 B.C.) in the Near East. By 3500 B.C., in the Near East, on the basis of effective food-production, an urban, literate, civilized way of life had appeared.

3. *The Food-Gathering Stage*, the vast 99 per cent of the human career which lay before food-production appeared, perhaps starting around 2,000,000 years ago.

Since the Museum acquires most of its objects from the Institute's excavations, its cavernous receiving rooms, laboratories, and storage vaults play an important part in its operation. Here the finds of the expeditions are organized for study, treated, classified, prepared for publication, and eventually stored for future reference. Certain classes of objects lending themselves to exhibition are mounted for Museum display. Other objects are assembled for purposes of instruction. Students and visiting scholars may obtain permission to use the study material.

The collections of the Institute also provide an instrument without parallel in the Midwest for service to education in the field of the ancient Near East at the college and pre-college level. Trained docents are available five days a week for guided tours of interested groups, children and adult. The volunteer guide program is also geared to the curriculum needs of the Chicago and suburban public and private schools. It is part of the Institute's long-range planning to extend its services further to the schools of Chicago, its suburbs and outlying communities by making available slide lectures at the schools in preparation for visits to the Museum.

The Museum is open to the public daily, except Mondays and holidays, free of charge, from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and it has an average annual visitor attendance of over 60,000. A plan of the Museum, showing the organization of its halls and exhibits, appears on the inside front cover of this booklet. Post cards and slides of important objects on display, reproductions of ancient Near Eastern objects and jewelry from the Oriental Institute Museum as well as from other archeological collections, books on the archeology, art and history of the region, and literature bearing upon the Institute and the Museum are available in the Museum shop, the Suq, situated in the foyer of the Institute.



A Qumrun scroll fragment. Exhortation to piety written in a characteristic Hebrew script, perhaps as early as the 1st century B.C. It reads: . . . thy soul . . . thy heart (?) and in the teaching (of) . . . He will rejoice concerning thee and . . . with mournful heart beseech Him . . . and haughtiness of eyes, heart . . . haughtiness of heart, great anger. . . .

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MEMBERSHIP

The Oriental Institute seeks through its membership program to give the public the opportunity of closer contact with its field enterprises, its scholars, and its Museum. The member group has grown steadily during recent years, particularly in the Greater Chicago area. To members the Institute offers a series of advantages:

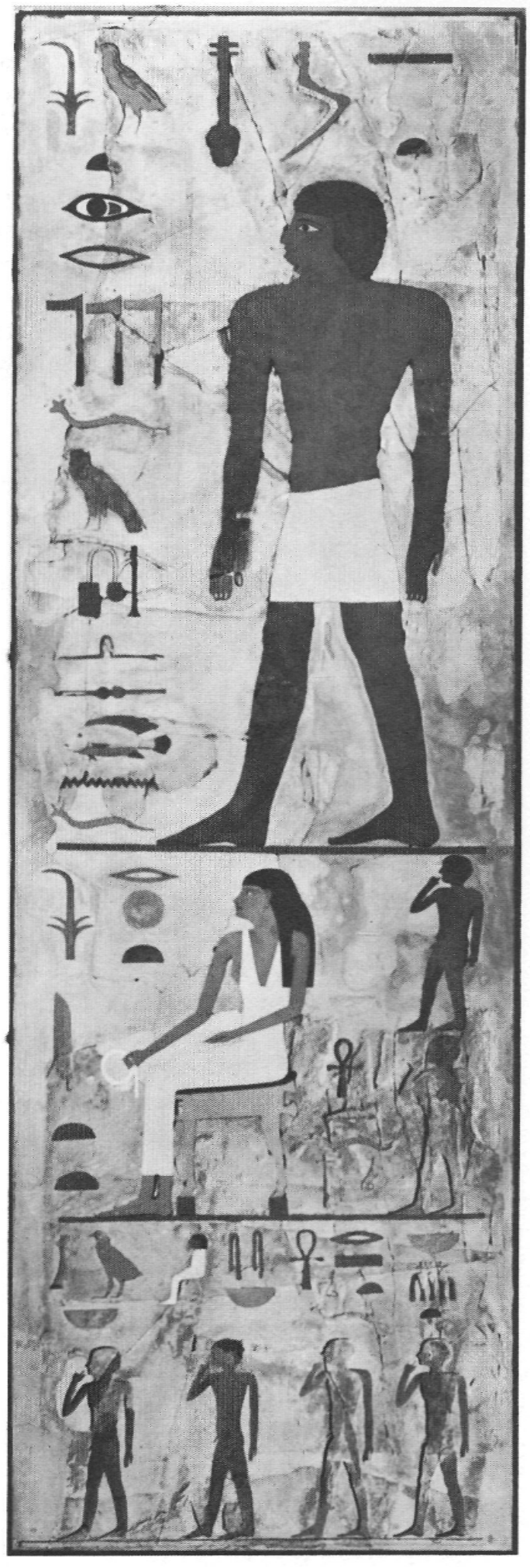
1. Newsletters coming in from the field at frequent intervals describing not only recent findings but also the work and life of staff members in remote and interesting parts of the Near East.
2. Illustrated lectures by staff members and visiting scholars reporting on the newest archeological discoveries in the Near East.
3. Incidental publications of a semipopular nature mailed free of charge as they appear, or provided at discount rate.

Many members, while traveling abroad, enjoy the opportunity of visiting the Institute field headquarters, of seeing the work of the expeditions in process, and of having the monuments of ancient civilization explained to them by experts.

Memberships are administered on a year-by-year basis, coinciding with the fiscal year of the University (which begins on July 1), and may be registered in the name of husband and wife without extra charge. Membership contributions are arranged as follows:

ANNUAL MEMBER.....	*$ 10.00 a year*
SUSTAINING MEMBER.....	*$ 50.00 a year*
ASSOCIATE MEMBER.....	*$100.00 a year*

Funds made available to the Institute by members, whether in payment of dues or as gifts, are held in a special Membership Income Account by the University and are used for the benefit of the Institute, its enterprises, and its Museum. Members and membership funds have during recent years added substantially to the holdings of the Museum by the purchase of rare and important works of art and have helped finance field expeditions and other enterprises abroad.



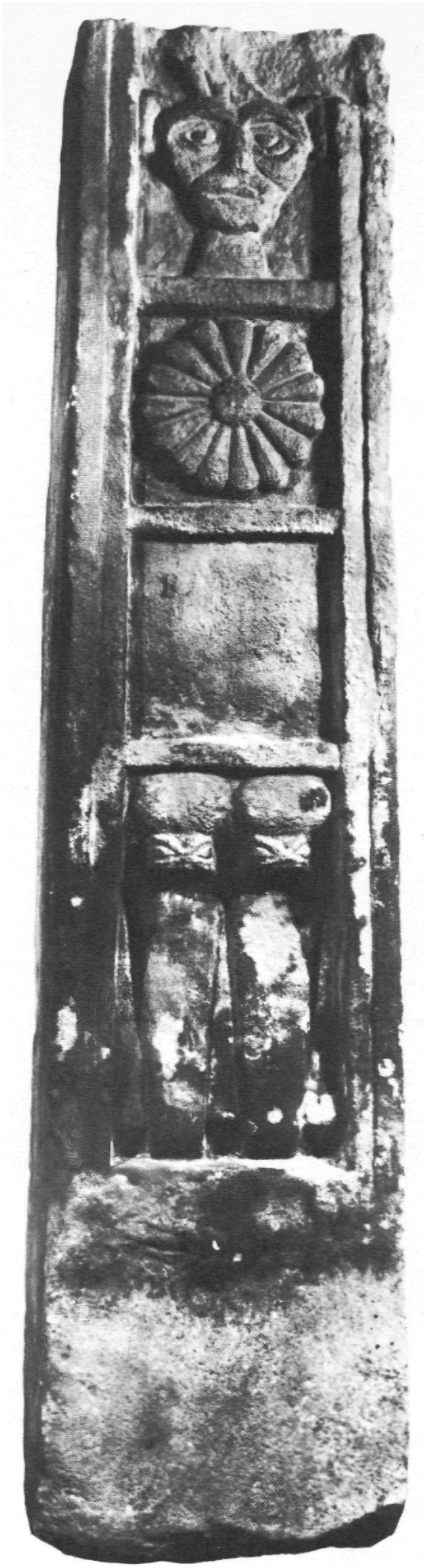
Colored inlaid slab from the tomb of Nefermaat and his wife Atet, from Meidum, Egypt, ca. 2600 B.C.

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FELLOWS, 1967/68

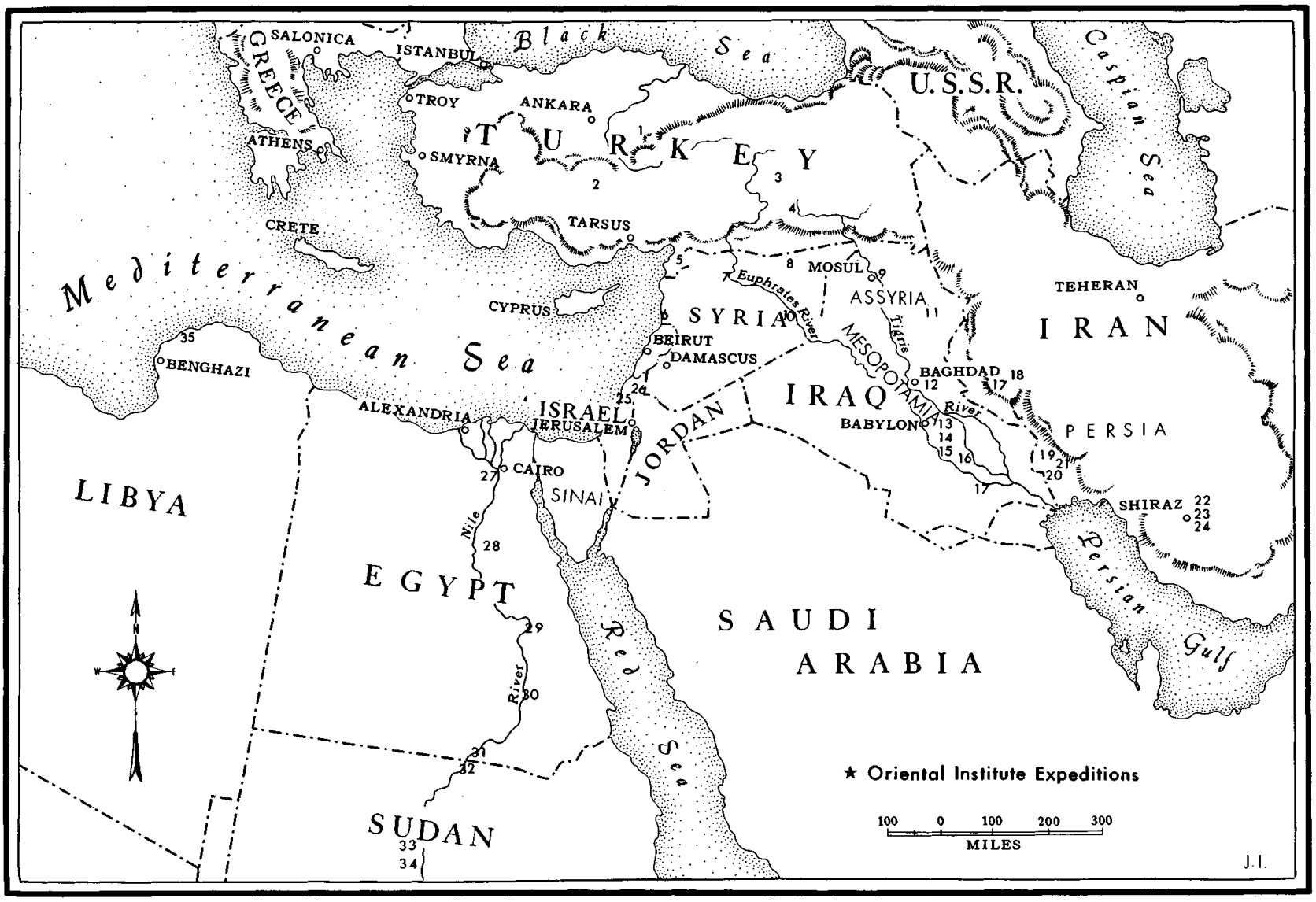
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Small "obelisk" with bas-reliefs consisting of a human face, a rosette(?), and two uraeus-serpents wearing sun-disks on their heads. It was discovered in the Oriental Institute's first year of excavation in Nubia in the ruins of a mountain chapel high above the Bab Kalabsha; its date is probably Roman.

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KEY TO MAP OF NEAR EAST

1. The Alishar Expedition, 1926–32
2. Raw Obsidian Sources Survey, 1965
3. Keban Salvage Project, 1968
4. Prehistoric Project: Çayönü, 1964——
5. The Syrian Expedition, 1932–38
6. Hammam-Samiriyan Soundings, 1938
7. Euphrates Valley Salvage Project, 1966——
8. Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah, 1940
9. The Iraq (originally Assyrian) Expedition: Khorsabad, 1928–35
10. Soundings at Dura-Europos, 1920
11. The Prehistoric Project: Jarmo, 1948–55
12. The Iraq Expedition: Four sites in the Diyala region, 1930–37
    The Diyala Basin Archeological Project, 1957–58
13. Abū Salābīkh, 1963–65
14. The Nippur Expedition, 1948——
15. Survey of Urban Development in Southern Mesopotamia, 1956——
16. Soundings at Sakheri Sughir, 1966
17. The Prehistoric Project: Kermanshah Valley, 1959–60
18. The Luristan Expedition, 1938
19. Soundings at Gunde Shapur, 1963
20. Khuzestan Irrigation Survey, 1960–61
21. Excavations at Chogha Mish, 1961——
22. Excavations at Istakhr, 1931–39
23. The Persepolis Expedition, 1931–39
24. Excavations at Tall-i-Bakun, 1931–39
25. The Megiddo Expedition, 1925–39
26. Excavations at Khirbat al-Karak, 1952–53, 1963
27. The Saqqarah Expedition, 1930–36
28. Prehistoric Survey of Egypt, 1926–30
29. The Epigraphic Survey, 1924——
    The Architectural Survey of Medinet Habu, 1927–33
30. The Nubian Expedition: Epigraphic Survey and Excavations near Beit el-Wali, 1960–61
31. The Nubian Expedition: Excavations at Qustul Cemetery, 1962–64
32. The Nubian Expedition: Excavations at Serra East, 1961–62, 1963–64
33. The Nubian Expedition: Excavations at Dorginarti, 1963–64
34. The Nubian Expedition: Excavations at Semna South, 1967–68
35. The Libyan Expedition, 1956–58



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